

Section 6

Persons under correctional supervision

Information presented in this section focuses on persons under community supervision, juveniles in custody, the number and characteristics of jails and jail inmates, and characteristics of State and Federal prison populations. In addition, information is provided on clients in drug and alcohol treatment units, and prisoners executed and under sentence of death.

The first part of the section presents information on persons under Federal and State probation supervision. Included are data on the number and rate of probationers under supervision for each State and the Federal Government, and detailed breakdowns presenting entries and exits for 1993, race and sex of probationers, and offense type. Persons received for and terminating Federal probation supervision, and type of supervision also are included.

Counts of juveniles held in custody are presented for each State. The data are displayed by sex of juveniles and age limits of juvenile offenders. Also included are number of staff and over-capacity figures.

The next segment presents data on local jails. This information is from the National Jail Census, conducted every 5 years, and the Annual Survey of Jails, which is conducted in non-census years. Information provided includes: the number of jails and jail inmates, average daily population, jail capacity, and characteristics and conviction status of jail inmates. Data on number of jail inmates testing positive for HIV also are included. Trend tables are provided when available, allowing comparisons for the years 1983 through 1994.

Information on State and Federal prisoners is derived from an annual Bureau of Justice Statistics-sponsored census of all State correctional departments and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These tables present the number and rate of prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction at yearend, admissions and releases during the year, type of release, and selected prisoner information including race and ethnicity breakdowns. Selected tables from the American Correctional Association and CEGA Publishing on elderly and female prisoners are presented. Also featured this year is a table presenting prison population projections to the year 2000. Several tables in this segment present data on new court commitments, sentence lengths, and time served by prisoners. A series of tables also presents more detailed information on Federal prisoners.

The next portion of the section presents data on education programs and sex offender treatment programs in State and Federal prisons. Also included this year is a table on Section 1983 law suits filed by prisoners. A series of tables dealing with clients in drug and alcohol treatment units also is presented in this section. This information includes the number of drug and alcohol treatment units in the United States, clients in treatment, client characteristics (sex, race, ethnicity, and jurisdictional location), type of provider, and type of treatment. Population and capacity data for U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers, and the number of escapes from State prisons also are displayed.

A segment on post-release supervision focuses on conditional and unconditional releases from State and Federal correctional facilities, first releases from State and Federal prisons, number and rate of persons on parole, movement of the parole population, sex and race breakdowns for parolees, and persons released from parole supervision. Data from the National Corrections Reporting Program provide information on State parole entries and discharges.

The final portion of this section presents data on inmate deaths, death sentences, and executions. Data on deaths from natural causes, suicide, and AIDS-related deaths are included. Tables on State and Federal prisoners testing positive for HIV and confirmed AIDS cases are presented. Data on State and Federal prisoners sentenced to death, movement of prisoners on death row, and persons executed or otherwise removed from death row are provided. Selected characteristics of persons sentenced to death and executed are included. In addition, methods of execution used in death penalty States and execution trends are provided for each State.

Table 6.1

Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Jan. 1, 1993	1993		Probation population Dec. 31, 1993	Percent change in probation population during 1993	Number on probation on Dec. 31, 1993 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
United States, total	2,811,611	1,479,624	1,431,915	2,843,445	1.1%	1,490
Federal	46,485	25,544	29,030	43,095	-7.3	23
State	2,765,126	1,454,080	1,402,885	2,800,350	1.3	1,468
Northeast	481,594	209,321	200,606	487,861	1.3	1,252
Connecticut	48,567	28,520	26,183	50,904	4.8	2,035
Maine	8,942	NA	NA	8,650	-3.3	928
Massachusetts	48,312	35,892	37,054	47,150	-2.4	1,021
New Hampshire ^a	4,104	2,061	2,043	4,122	0.4	490
New Jersey	108,093	43,151	41,668	109,576	1.4	1,831
New York	152,013	46,508	41,904	156,617	3.0	1,141
Pennsylvania ^a	89,944	40,502	42,266	88,180	-2.0	961
Rhode Island	15,585	9,318	6,743	16,604	6.5	2,170
Vermont	6,034	3,369	2,745	6,058	0.4	1,402
Midwest	589,858	395,481	381,230	603,391	2.3	1,341
Illinois ^a	76,125	62,400	64,975	73,550	-3.4	852
Indiana	79,850	71,326	68,372	82,804	3.7	1,951
Iowa	14,084	10,088	9,620	14,505	3.0	697
Kansas	23,994	13,181	13,092	24,083	0.4	1,304
Michigan ^a	135,012	69,431	64,412	139,682	3.5	2,003
Minnesota	72,938	53,422	52,174	74,186	1.7	2,256
Missouri ^a	32,629	14,536	14,239	32,916	0.9	850
Nebraska ^a	15,386	15,032	15,824	14,594	-5.1	1,249
North Dakota	1,920	1,091	1,057	1,954	1.8	422
Ohio ^a	94,129	61,646	57,252	98,211	4.3	1,193
South Dakota	3,367	4,307	3,893	3,781	12.3	746
Wisconsin	40,424	19,021	16,320	43,125	6.7	1,167
South	1,135,326	573,094	538,382	1,155,168	1.7	1,745
Alabama ^a	31,188	9,369	3,958	33,721	8.1	1,084
Arkansas	16,448	5,909	4,830	17,527	6.6	980
Delaware	14,887	7,992	7,308	15,571	4.6	2,966
District of Columbia	10,607	5,961	6,134	10,434	-1.6	2,254
Florida	200,471	123,648	112,363	199,275	-0.6	1,896
Georgia	153,154	67,597	75,521	145,230	-5.2	2,861
Kentucky	10,750	6,230	5,522	11,458	6.6	407
Louisiana	30,468	12,324	10,358	32,434	6.5	1,063
Maryland	82,948	36,670	39,410	80,208	-3.3	2,154
Mississippi	8,031	4,644	3,266	9,943	23.8	527
North Carolina	86,371	43,977	44,136	86,212	-0.2	1,645
Oklahoma	25,902	11,750	11,918	25,689	-0.8	1,088
South Carolina ^a	35,587	16,481	13,213	38,855	9.2	1,444
Tennessee	38,614	25,608	23,759	40,463	4.8	1,056
Texas	360,702	173,485	155,664	378,523	4.9	2,946
Virginia	23,510	18,547	18,438	23,619	0.5	482
West Virginia	5,688	2,902	2,584	6,006	5.6	433
West	558,348	276,184	282,667	553,930	-0.8	1,365
Alaska ^a	3,014	720	520	3,214	6.6	784
Arizona	34,647	13,144	10,976	36,815	6.3	1,285
California	300,635	165,791	185,677	280,749	-6.6	1,241
Colorado ^a	33,700	23,132	22,274	35,494	5.3	1,351
Hawaii	10,038	6,066	6,004	10,100	0.6	1,157
Idaho ^a	4,075	2,338	1,664	4,749	16.5	620
Montana ^a	3,948	1,622	1,463	4,107	4.0	677
Nevada ^a	8,533	3,772	3,479	8,826	3.4	851
New Mexico ^a	6,921	5,855	7,503	7,673	10.9	676
Oregon ^a	39,019	11,328	12,445	37,902	-2.9	1,685
Utah	6,671	3,866	3,212	7,325	9.8	613
Washington ^a	103,837	37,313	25,861	114,018	9.8	2,952
Wyoming	3,310	1,237	1,589	2,958	-10.6	891

Note: These data are from a survey of probation and parole agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Persons on probation are defined as those who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency resulting from a court order. Excluded are persons placed on bench probation, court probation, or summary probation, or any status not requiring the supervision of a probation agency. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 3.2.

Table 6.2

Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Dec. 31, 1993	Sex		Not reported
		Male	Female	
United States, total	2,843,445	1,624,500	395,498	823,447
Federal	43,095	NA	NA	43,095
State	2,800,350	1,624,500	395,498	780,352
Northeast	487,861	263,265	51,266	173,330
Connecticut	50,904	42,657	8,247	0
Maine	8,650	7,460	1,190	0
Massachusetts	47,150	NA	NA	47,150
New Hampshire ^a	4,122	3,545	577	0
New Jersey	109,576	NA	NA	109,576
New York	156,617	132,945	23,672	0
Pennsylvania ^a	88,180	71,549	16,631	0
Rhode Island	16,604	NA	NA	16,604
Vermont	6,058	5,109	949	0
Midwest	603,391	331,423	86,791	185,177
Illinois ^a	73,550	62,297	11,253	0
Indiana	82,804	NA	NA	82,804
Iowa	14,505	11,559	2,946	0
Kansas	24,083	18,879	4,997	207
Michigan ^a	139,682	52,443	17,044	70,195
Minnesota	74,186	59,168	15,018	0
Missouri ^a	32,916	25,940	6,976	0
Nebraska ^a	14,594	11,237	3,357	0
North Dakota	1,954	1,587	367	0
Ohio ^a	98,211	54,477	15,544	28,190
South Dakota	3,781	NA	NA	3,781
Wisconsin	43,125	33,836	9,289	0
South	1,155,168	860,263	213,214	81,691
Alabama ^a	33,721	4,538	824	28,359
Arkansas	17,527	13,426	4,101	0
Delaware ^a	15,571	12,768	2,803	0
District of Columbia	10,434	8,118	2,316	0
Florida	199,275	146,684	35,513	17,078
Georgia	145,230	117,940	27,290	0
Kentucky	11,458	NA	NA	11,458
Louisiana	32,434	26,369	6,065	0
Maryland	80,208	65,976	14,232	0
Mississippi	9,943	NA	NA	9,943
North Carolina	86,212	68,524	17,688	0
Oklahoma	25,689	18,917	6,187	585
South Carolina	38,855	33,198	5,657	0
Tennessee ^a	40,463	25,693	6,508	8,262
Texas ^a	378,523	299,807	78,716	0
Virginia	23,619	18,305	5,314	0
West Virginia	6,006	NA	NA	6,006
West	553,930	169,549	44,227	340,154
Alaska	3,214	2,771	443	0
Arizona	36,815	746	91	35,978
California	280,749	NA	NA	280,749
Colorado ^a	35,494	27,570	7,607	317
Hawaii ^a	10,100	7,979	2,121	0
Idaho	4,749	3,809	940	0
Montana	4,107	2,793	1,314	0
Nevada ^a	8,826	6,620	2,206	0
New Mexico ^a	7,673	6,403	1,270	0
Oregon	37,902	30,793	7,109	0
Utah	7,325	5,926	1,399	0
Washington ^a	114,018	71,710	19,198	23,110
Wyoming	2,958	2,429	529	0

Note: See Note, table 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 3.7.

Table 6.3

Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Dec. 31, 1993	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other, unknown, or not reported
United States, total	2,843,445	1,132,092	605,062	17,040	4,369	1,084,882
Federal	43,095	NA	NA	NA	NA	43,095
State	2,800,350	1,132,092	605,062	17,040	4,369	1,041,787
Northeast	487,861	170,133	95,387	541	389	221,411
Connecticut	50,904	30,417	12,716	103	143	7,525
Maine	8,650	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,650
Massachusetts	47,150	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,150
New Hampshire ^a	4,122	3,875	0	0	0	247
New Jersey	109,576	NA	NA	NA	NA	109,576
New York	156,617	78,380	56,271	436	237	21,293
Pennsylvania ^a	88,180	57,461	26,400	2	9	4,308
Rhode Island	16,604	NA	NA	NA	NA	16,604
Vermont	6,058	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,058
Midwest	603,391	271,569	105,858	6,559	1,699	217,706
Illinois ^a	73,550	40,232	26,404	50	650	6,214
Indiana	82,804	NA	NA	NA	NA	82,804
Iowa	14,505	12,643	1,330	145	49	338
Kansas	24,083	18,574	4,809	349	109	242
Michigan ^a	139,682	41,218	13,272	1,549	412	83,231
Minnesota	74,186	58,320	8,075	2,634	NA	5,157
Missouri ^a	32,916	23,608	9,150	32	35	91
Nebraska ^a	14,594	10,799	1,897	438	145	1,315
North Dakota	1,954	1,731	27	178	18	0
Ohio ^a	98,211	35,426	30,357	51	51	32,326
South Dakota	3,781	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,781
Wisconsin	43,125	29,018	10,537	1,133	230	2,207
South	1,155,168	544,588	384,744	4,051	596	221,189
Alabama ^a	33,721	2,484	2,874	0	0	28,363
Arkansas	17,527	10,995	6,338	30	22	142
Delaware ^a	15,571	7,986	7,267	0	0	318
District of Columbia	10,434	653	9,235	0	0	546
Florida	199,275	120,827	56,859	155	135	21,299
Georgia	145,230	70,129	73,755	138	48	1,160
Kentucky	11,458	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,458
Louisiana	32,434	13,201	19,104	0	0	129
Maryland	80,208	32,913	46,350	63	225	657
Mississippi	9,943	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,943
North Carolina	86,212	41,676	41,357	2,001	100	1,078
Oklahoma	25,689	16,728	5,895	1,653	36	1,377
South Carolina	38,855	18,367	20,280	NA	NA	208
Tennessee ^a	40,463	18,391	13,589	0	2	8,481
Texas ^a	378,523	177,531	71,357	0	0	129,635
Virginia	23,619	12,707	10,484	11	28	389
West Virginia	6,006	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,006
West	553,930	145,802	19,073	5,889	1,685	381,481
Alaska	3,214	2,029	304	771	50	60
Arizona	36,815	585	36	374	10	35,810
California	280,749	NA	NA	NA	NA	280,749
Colorado ^a	35,494	19,722	3,038	981	53	11,700
Hawaii ^a	10,100	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,100
Idaho	4,749	4,495	43	107	21	83
Montana	4,107	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,107
Nevada ^a	8,826	6,062	1,776	119	14	855
New Mexico ^a	7,673	2,977	501	410	10	3,775
Oregon	37,902	31,594	2,319	597	239	3,153
Utah	7,325	6,522	323	198	120	162
Washington ^a	114,018	69,026	10,676	2,252	1,168	30,896
Wyoming	2,958	2,790	57	80	0	31

Note: See Note, table 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 3.8.

Table 6.4

Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction

By type of offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Dec. 31, 1993	Felony	Misdemeanor	Driving while intoxicated	Other	Unknown or not reported
United States, total	2,843,445	1,222,150	589,293	418,890	22,642	590,470
Federal	43,095	NA	NA	NA	NA	43,095
State	2,800,350	1,222,150	589,293	418,890	22,642	547,375
Northeast	487,861	212,397	139,409	93,416	184	42,455
Connecticut ^a	50,904	24,281	21,360	5,263	0	0
Maine ^a	8,650	3,000	800	0	0	4,850
Massachusetts	47,150	NA	NA	20,860	NA	26,290
New Hampshire ^a	4,122	2,473	1,443	206	0	0
New Jersey	109,576	81,963	27,613	NA	NA	0
New York	156,617	78,060	49,962	24,221	165	4,209
Pennsylvania ^a	88,180	9,855	30,183	41,017	19	7,106
Rhode Island ^a	16,604	10,577	6,027	0	0	0
Vermont	6,058	2,188	2,021	1,849	0	0
Midwest	603,391	219,953	148,334	104,478	11,628	118,998
Illinois	73,550	41,884	16,177	12,968	2,521	0
Indiana	82,804	NA	NA	NA	NA	82,804
Iowa	14,505	6,480	7,993	NA	32	0
Kansas	24,083	7,948	13,968	0	0	2,167
Michigan ^a	139,682	54,256	33,333	32,313	871	18,909
Minnesota ^a	74,186	24,667	16,051	28,077	5,391	0
Missouri ^a	32,916	26,249	3,261	2,369	1,026	11
Nebraska ^a	14,594	3,679	4,364	6,319	0	232
North Dakota	1,954	1,681	256	17	0	0
Ohio ^a	98,211	32,571	28,345	22,415	516	14,364
South Dakota	3,781	2,237	0	0	1,271	273
Wisconsin	43,125	18,301	24,586	0	0	238
South	1,155,168	633,577	249,366	197,019	6,215	68,991
Alabama ^a	33,721	0	2,743	2,663	0	28,315
Arkansas	17,527	16,198	440	NA	0	889
Delaware ^a	15,571	NA	NA	NA	NA	15,571
District of Columbia	10,434	3,689	5,213	1,532	0	0
Florida	199,275	144,010	35,165	13,885	6,215	0
Georgia	145,230	99,547	30,724	14,959	0	0
Kentucky	11,458	9,330	2,128	0	0	0
Louisiana	32,434	30,164	1,884	386	0	0
Maryland	80,208	21,298	57,734	1,176	0	0
Mississippi	9,943	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,943
North Carolina	86,212	26,431	41,671	18,110	0	0
Oklahoma	25,689	21,203	374	4,112	0	0
South Carolina	38,855	12,561	17,791	8,503	0	0
Tennessee ^a	40,463	22,429	6,855	2,912	0	8,267
Texas ^a	378,523	203,500	46,644	128,379	NA	0
Virginia	23,619	23,217	0	402	0	0
West Virginia	6,006	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,006
West	553,930	156,223	52,184	23,977	4,615	316,931
Alaska	3,214	3,214	0	0	0	0
Arizona	36,815	32,787	3,316	712	0	0
California	280,749	NA	NA	NA	NA	280,749
Colorado ^a	35,494	10,046	10,640	2,562	465	11,781
Hawaii	10,100	5,913	4,187	NA	NA	0
Idaho	4,749	4,735	14	NA	0	0
Montana	4,107	3,902	NA	NA	NA	205
Nevada	8,826	5,247	NA	NA	3,579	0
New Mexico ^a	7,673	0	500	451	0	6,722
Oregon	37,902	25,353	6,894	5,051	0	604
Utah	7,325	5,025	1,932	325	0	43
Washington ^a	114,018	57,322	24,701	14,865	303	16,827
Wyoming	2,958	2,679	0	11	268	0

Note: See Note, table 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 3.9.

Table 6.5

Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System

By type of supervision, 1975-94^a

	Type of supervision										
	Total cases		Court probation	U.S.	Pretrial diversion	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole	Supervised release	Received by transfer
	Number	Percent		magistrate probation							
1975	36,061	100%	51.8%	13.5%	3.2%	21.9%	6.7%	0.6%	2.4%	NA	NA
1976	35,102	100	52.3	15.3	4.9	17.9	5.5	0.7	3.4	NA	NA
1977	35,098	100	50.0	16.2	5.9	14.9	7.2	0.8	5.0	NA	NA
1978	34,808	100	45.0	16.7	6.1	16.7	9.5	0.5	5.5	NA	NA
1979	33,839	100	41.7	15.4	6.7	20.2	9.5	0.3	6.3	NA	NA
1980	31,410	100	38.8	14.6	6.4	24.4	8.5	0.7	6.6	NA	NA
1981	29,575	100	40.2	18.3	6.8	21.8	6.6	1.1	5.1	NA	NA
1982	31,531	100	42.1	20.5	6.4	18.7	6.2	0.9	5.1	NA	NA
1983	33,784	100	43.2	21.5	6.4	17.5	6.0	0.8	4.6	NA	NA
1984	34,582	100	42.3	21.9	6.3	18.1	6.3	0.7	4.4	NA	NA
1985	35,199	100	42.7	21.8	6.4	16.6	7.1	0.8	4.6	NA	NA
1986	37,583	100	42.0	22.8	5.5	15.7	7.7	1.0	5.2	NA	NA
1987	38,486	100	43.5	21.0	3.8	16.2	8.8	1.1	5.5	NA	NA
1988	37,974	100	41.6	21.5	0.0	18.2	10.9	1.3	6.3	0.1%	NA
1989	38,184	100	37.3	21.8	NA	19.4	10.8	1.2	6.2	3.1	NA
1990	47,546	100	27.1	17.7	NA	14.6	8.2	1.2	4.8	10.1	16.3%
1991	47,720	100	26.5	15.7	NA	12.3	7.2	1.0	3.9	18.7	14.5
1992	49,102	100	24.6	15.6	NA	8.6	5.3	1.0	3.2	26.0	15.7
1993	48,722	100	23.0	15.0	NA	7.3	4.5	1.0	2.9	31.1	15.3
1994	46,273	100	21.3	15.1	NA	5.5	3.5	0.8	2.2	37.6	13.9

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation--either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (pretrial diversion/deferred prosecution)--and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision.

Data for 1975-90 represent persons who began supervision in the 12-month period prior to June 30 of the year noted. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1990 and 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. The Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands began reporting data in 1977.

"Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977.

"Special parole" refers to a specified period of parole attached to a term of imprisonment at sentencing. This provision is applicable to violations of certain drug laws (see Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1260).

"Supervised release" refers to a specified term of post-release supervision enacted in November 1987 under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1975, p. 164; 1985, p. 212; 1986, p. 43 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1988, p. 39; 1990, p. 28; 1991, p. 110; 1993, p. 28; 1994, Table E-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6

Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System

Fiscal year 1994

	Number	Percent ^a
Persons under supervision on Oct. 1, 1993	87,694	X
Total received	46,273	100%
Court probation	9,876	21.3
U.S. magistrate probation	6,989	15.1
Supervised release	17,418	37.6
Parole	2,534	5.5
Mandatory release	1,598	3.5
Military parole	368	0.8
Special parole	1,037	2.2
Received by transfer	6,453	13.9
Total removed	44,864	100%
Court probation	12,684	28.3
U.S. magistrate probation	7,171	16.0
Supervised release	10,585	23.6
Parole	3,989	8.9
Mandatory release	1,788	4.0
Military parole	393	0.9
Special parole	1,621	3.6
Removed by transfer	6,633	14.8
Persons under supervision on Sept. 30, 1994	89,103	X

Note: See Note, table 6.5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), Table E-1. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.7

Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers

United States, 1975-94

	Number of probationers	Number of probation officers
1975	64,261	1,377
1976	64,246	1,452
1977	64,427	1,578
1978	66,681	1,604
1979	66,087	1,604
1980	64,450	1,604
1981	59,016	1,534
1982	58,373	1,637
1983	60,180	1,574
1984	63,092	1,690
1985	65,999	1,758
1986	69,656	1,847
1987	73,432	1,879
1988	76,366	2,046
1989	77,284	2,146
1990	80,592	2,361
1991	83,012	2,802
1992	85,920	3,316
1993	86,823	3,516 ^a
1994	89,103	NA

Note: See Note, table 6.5. For "number of probationers," data for 1975-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, the data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For "number of probation officers," data for 1975-90 are reported as of June 30. Beginning in 1991, the data are reported as of September 30. The 1991 data for probation officers have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aApproximate.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1980*, p. 15; *1983*, pp. 20, 38; *1985*, pp. 22, 52 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1982*, p. 19, Table 19; *1987*, pp. 38, 49; *1989*, pp. 34, 45; *1990*, pp. 27, 41; *1991*, pp. 109, 127; *1992*, pp. 85, 98; *1994*, Table 8 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.8

Federal probationers terminating supervision

By outcome and offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Number of probationers terminating probation	Percent of probationers terminating supervision with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	20,956	100%	81.0%	2.2%	1.3%	7.1%	3.5%	5.0%
Felonies	12,225	100	80.3	2.4	1.1	6.4	3.5	6.3
Violent offenses	329	100	70.5	5.2	0.6	11.9	3.6	8.2
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	8	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Negligent manslaughter	9	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Assault	68	100	70.6	4.4	0.0	10.3	8.8	5.9
Robbery	111	100	56.8	11.7	0.9	13.5	2.7	14.4
Rape	28	100	67.9	0.0	0.0	21.4	7.1	3.6
Other sex offenses ^c	93	100	91.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	3.2
Kidnaping	4	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Threats against the President	8	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Property offenses	6,789	100	79.3	2.4	1.3	7.6	3.7	5.7
Fraudulent offenses	5,369	100	81.2	2.0	1.0	6.8	3.3	5.7
Embezzlement	1,284	100	85.1	2.3	0.7	5.1	2.3	4.4
Fraud ^d	3,296	100	82.3	1.2	1.0	6.0	3.5	6.1
Forgery	540	100	67.6	6.1	1.7	14.4	4.4	5.6
Counterfeiting	249	100	77.1	2.8	2.0	8.8	2.8	6.4
Other offenses	1,420	100	71.9	3.8	2.3	10.8	5.3	6.0
Burglary	36	100	66.7	2.8	5.6	16.7	8.3	0.0
Larceny ^e	976	100	68.5	4.8	2.7	12.3	5.4	6.3
Motor vehicle theft	148	100	75.7	1.4	0.0	10.1	6.1	6.8
Arson and explosives	79	100	84.8	1.3	2.5	3.8	2.5	5.1
Transportation of stolen property	157	100	83.4	1.3	1.3	4.5	5.1	4.5
Other property offenses ^f	24	100	75.0	4.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	12.5
Drug offenses	2,251	100	81.3	2.7	0.9	4.4	3.3	7.4
Trafficking	2,218	100	81.1	2.7	0.9	4.4	3.3	7.5
Possession and other	33	100	90.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Public-order offenses	2,856	100	83.1	1.9	0.9	4.5	3.0	6.6
Regulatory offenses	505	100	83.8	1.8	1.2	5.0	1.6	6.7
Agriculture	15	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Antitrust	38	100	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
Food and drug	19	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Transportation	29	100	82.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.9	3.4
Civil rights	22	100	86.4	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5
Communications	40	100	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.5
Customs laws	45	100	80.0	2.2	0.0	4.4	4.4	8.9
Postal laws	45	100	84.4	2.2	2.2	8.9	0.0	2.2
Other regulatory offenses	252	100	80.6	2.4	1.6	6.3	0.8	8.3
Other offenses	2,351	100	82.9	1.9	0.9	4.4	3.3	6.6
Weapons	683	100	76.1	4.8	1.3	6.4	6.0	5.3
Immigration offenses	343	100	77.6	1.2	2.0	7.0	4.1	8.2
Tax law violations								
including tax fraud	619	100	90.5	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.0	5.2
Bribery	148	100	88.5	0.0	0.7	3.4	2.0	5.4
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	88	100	81.8	2.3	0.0	2.3	5.7	8.0
National defense	28	100	89.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	7.1
Escape	52	100	78.8	0.0	1.9	5.8	9.6	3.8
Racketeering and extortion	205	100	89.3	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.5	7.3
Gambling offenses	138	100	81.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	16.7
Mail or transport of obscene material	33	100	90.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
Migratory birds	6	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other felonies ^g	8	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Misdemeanors ^h	8,731	100	81.9	1.9	1.6	8.0	3.5	3.1

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics database. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Pretrial Services Agency.

This table was created from the probation and parole data files. Only records with one or more terminations of supervision in 1992 were selected. Each termination was counted separately. Less than 1 percent of offenders under supervision experienced two or more supervision terminations in 1992. Technical violations and terminations for new crimes are shown only if supervision terminated with incarceration or removal from active supervision for reason of a violation. Total includes offenders for whom offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated probation supervision in 1992 was 20,812. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aSupervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bSupervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

^cMay include some non-violent offenses.

^dExcludes tax fraud.

^eExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^fExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^gIncludes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

^hIncludes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 56.

Table 6.9

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By region and State, selected years 1975-91

Region and State	1975	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991
United States, total	46,980	44,096	43,234	48,701	49,322	53,503	56,123	57,542
Northeast	5,482	4,651	4,729	5,335	5,015	6,225	6,504	6,661
Connecticut	176	235	245	163	202	227	297	290
Maine	245	157	181	208	242	214	262	249
Massachusetts	130	180	114	143	187	212	227	180
New Hampshire	204	164	182	138	152	126	136	108
New Jersey	1,102	1,094	1,388	1,775	1,508	1,997	1,957	1,719
New York	1,950	1,545	1,395	1,708	1,516	2,226	2,348	2,648
Pennsylvania	1,441	1,087	1,138	1,082	1,060	1,103	1,125	1,289
Rhode Island	124	91	86	118	148	105	128	161
Vermont ^a	110	98	X	X	X	15	24	17
Midwest	11,539	11,036	10,558	11,456	11,382	11,948	12,614	13,359
Illinois	1,197	1,208	1,175	1,621	1,534	1,930	1,803	2,029
Indiana	1,028	1,008	1,094	1,157	1,334	1,320	1,340	1,395
Iowa	369	409	387	377	399	427	447	418
Kansas	592	627	664	636	651	676	720	667
Michigan	1,655	1,884	1,800	1,754	1,733	1,816	1,957	1,968
Minnesota	619	626	715	678	634	581	641	645
Missouri	1,124	1,130	1,002	878	815	815	1,008	1,060
Nebraska	290	242	231	250	269	274	299	293
North Dakota	117	116	102	108	94	69	93	75
Ohio	3,529	2,717	2,577	3,160	3,058	3,126	3,387	3,696
South Dakota	141	182	135	174	193	228	218	217
Wisconsin	878	887	676	663	668	686	701	896
South	16,397	15,116	14,325	15,318	14,905	15,335	15,602	15,701
Alabama	478	474	656	716	680	804	895	846
Arkansas	335	423	313	288	274	249	266	285
Delaware	209	213	206	253	190	169	146	130
District of Columbia	654	567	434	360	281	413	396	380
Florida	2,937	2,026	2,012	2,161	2,179	2,311	2,284	2,008
Georgia	1,425	1,194	1,156	1,261	1,053	1,338	1,595	1,566
Kentucky	569	635	718	650	609	607	614	666
Louisiana	1,228	923	1,017	1,469	1,188	1,028	1,074	1,122
Maryland	1,058	962	987	1,201	1,377	1,032	792	831
Mississippi	632	364	359	423	410	355	453	418
North Carolina	996	868	733	724	798	812	886	893
Oklahoma	464	918	617	468	314	446	322	336
South Carolina	788	595	623	696	647	715	767	926
Tennessee	1,233	1,323	1,125	1,047	1,128	1,038	972	755
Texas	1,520	1,952	1,713	1,936	2,209	2,421	2,350	2,661
Virginia	1,434	1,348	1,400	1,523	1,456	1,456	1,619	1,712
West Virginia	437	331	256	142	112	141	171	166
West	13,562	13,293	13,622	16,592	18,020	19,995	21,403	21,821
Alaska	122	131	142	159	201	178	191	217
Arizona	637	653	574	632	905	1,019	1,089	947
California	8,720	8,287	8,834	11,559	12,524	14,712	15,869	15,904
Colorado	527	779	627	561	581	503	566	687
Hawaii	128	103	124	144	149	149	89	84
Idaho	193	128	195	186	118	117	115	143
Montana	231	242	176	193	204	228	207	230
Nevada	375	347	370	419	451	482	566	555
New Mexico	353	370	326	453	511	491	524	527
Oregon	543	769	825	712	702	592	628	723
Utah	292	233	227	155	170	217	224	273
Washington	1,302	1,117	1,025	1,252	1,342	1,134	1,198	1,418
Wyoming	139	134	177	167	162	173	137	113

Note: These data are from the Census of Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The census dates were June 30, 1975; Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979; Feb. 1, 1983 and 1985; Feb. 2, 1987; and Feb. 15, 1989 and 1991. These figures are one-day counts reflecting the number of juveniles under custody on the census date. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^aNo public juvenile facilities were reported in operation in Vermont in 1979, 1983, or 1985.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*, NCJ-114065 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 11; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 8; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.10

Juvenile offenders in custody

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1993

State	Number of juveniles in custody		Age limits of juvenile offenders		Number of staff	Percent over capacity
	Male	Female	Lower	Upper		
Arizona	503	34	8	17	457	11%
Arkansas	175	25	0	17	300	--
California	7,439	255	11	21 ^a	4,133	30
Colorado	919	86	12	18	418	(b)
Connecticut	199	38	0	16	404	38
District of Columbia	321	59	0	18	617	21
Florida	1,168	104	0	17	1,968	1
Georgia	710	32	0	17	814	--
Hawaii	55	7	0	20	78	33
Illinois	1,339	64	13	19 ^c	975	16
Indiana	639	173	12	17	783	20
Iowa	170	40	12	17	320	--
Kansas	305	80	10	18	NA	--
Kentucky	495	81	12	19	598	--
Louisiana	940	41	13 ^d	21	752	--
Maine	234 ^e	X	11	18 ^c	185	(f)
Maryland	585	54	11	18	339	(g)
Massachusetts	1,613	134	7	17	335	(h)
Michigan	627	62	12	19 ⁱ	770	--
Minnesota	163	2	12	19	197	--
Mississippi	409	42	10	18	310	30
Missouri	407	63	12	17	401	--
Montana	80	25	9	18	195	--
Nebraska	209	53	11/12	19	184	(j)
Nevada	213	54	8	18	260	10
New Hampshire	154	29	11	17	187	--
New Jersey	552	8	12	18	--	--
New Mexico	250	58	0	21	NA	(k)
New York	2,887	462	7	21	353	--
North Carolina	862 ^e	X	10	16	531	10
North Dakota	192	59	12	18	86	--
Ohio	1,994	129	12	21	1,703	67
Oklahoma	434	33	0	19	525	--
Oregon	507	45	12	18	492	7
Pennsylvania	538	34	12	18	939	10
Rhode Island	152	8	11	17	120	--
South Carolina	1,016	158	12	16	NA	101
South Dakota	148	34	10	21	136	--
Tennessee	570	47	12	19	659	--
Texas	1,840	127	10	16	1,658	--
Utah	427	47	12	18 ^c	331	10
Vermont	26	2	10	17	30	--
West Virginia	99	10	10	18	87	--
Wisconsin	698	42	12	25	572	42
Wyoming	87	84	12	21	198	--
Federal Bureau of Prisons	107	7	0	18	(l)	--

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of juvenile corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Alabama and Alaska were unable to participate and Delaware, Idaho, Virginia, and Washington did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aUpper boundary may be as high as 25 years of age depending upon seriousness of the crime.

^bOperating at 72 percent over capacity for State-operated facilities and 39 percent over capacity for institutions.

^cUpper boundary may be as high as 21 years of age.

^dFor felony offenses.

^eIncludes both males and females.

^fOvercrowded, but no percentage reported.

^gOperating between 20 and 50 percent over capacity.

^hOperating between 10 and 15 percent over capacity.

ⁱUpper boundary may be as high as 21 years of age depending upon seriousness of the crime.

^jProgram capacity is 225; able to avoid extreme overcrowding via early release.

^kOperating between 30 and 95 percent over capacity.

^lAll juveniles are in contract facilities.

Source: Contact Publications, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, December 1993), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.11

Number of jail inmates, average daily population, and rated capacity

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-94

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-94												
	1-day counts					Average daily population ^a					Rated capacity of jails	Percent of rated capacity occupied ^c
	All inmates	Adults			Juvenile ^b	All inmates	Adults			Juvenile ^b		
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
1983	223,551	221,815	206,163	15,652	1,736	227,541	225,781	210,451	15,330	1,760	261,556	85%
1984	234,500	233,018	216,275	16,743	1,482	230,641	228,944	212,749	16,195	1,697	261,432	90
1985	256,615	254,986	235,909	19,077	1,629	265,010	263,543	244,711	18,832	1,467	272,830	94
1986	274,444	272,736	251,235	21,501	1,708	265,517	264,113	243,143	20,970	1,404	285,726	96
1987	295,873	294,092	270,172	23,920	1,781	290,300	288,725	264,929	23,796	1,575	301,198	98
1988	343,569	341,893	311,594	30,299	1,676	336,017	334,566	306,379	28,187	1,451	339,633	101
1989	395,553	393,303	356,050	37,253	2,250	386,845	384,954	349,180	35,774	1,891	367,769	108
1990	405,320	403,019	365,821	37,198	2,301	408,075	405,935	368,091	37,844	2,140	389,171	104
1991	426,479	424,129	384,628	39,501	2,350	422,609	420,276	381,458	38,818	2,333	421,237	101
1992	444,584	441,781	401,106	40,674	2,804	441,889	439,362	399,528	39,834	2,527	449,197	99
1993 ^d	459,804	455,500	411,500	44,100	4,300	466,140	462,800	418,200	44,600	3,400 ^e	475,224	97
1994	490,442	483,717	434,838	48,879	6,725	479,757	NA	NA	NA	NA	504,324	97

Note: Data for 1983, 1988, and 1993 are from the National Jail Census. Data for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994 are from the Annual Survey of Jails taken during noncensus years. Both the censuses and the surveys are conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The data from the annual surveys are estimates and therefore are subject to sampling variation. A jail is defined as a locally administered confinement facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered and staffed by municipal or county employees. Excluded from the censuses and surveys were temporary holding facilities, such as physically separate drunk tanks and police lockups, and other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they were formally charged in court. Also excluded for all years were Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont because these States have integrated jail-prison systems. Alaska also was excluded as an integrated system; however, beginning in 1988, five locally operated jails in Alaska were included. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aBased on the average daily population for the year ending on the reference date of each census or survey. The average daily population is the sum of the number of inmates in a jail each day for a year, divided by 365.

^bJuveniles are persons defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18, and subject initially to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. In 1994, the definition was changed to include all persons under age 18.

^cThe number of inmates divided by rated capacity times 100. This ratio may include some inmates not in physical custody, but under the jurisdiction of a local jail, such as inmates on electronic monitoring, under house arrest, or in day reporting or other community supervision programs.

^dDetailed data for 1993 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

^eCounts for 1993 differ from previous counts because juveniles tried or awaiting trial as adults were included.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 1 and p. 7, Table 5; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5; *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 1, Table 1 and p. 2, Table 5; *1991*, Bulletin NCJ-134726, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5; *1992*, Bulletin NCJ-143284, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 6; and *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651, p. 3 and p. 6, Table 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.12

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 U.S. residents) of persons in local jails

By race, United States, 1983-94

	Total		Adults ^a		White ^b		Black ^b	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate ^c	Number	Rate ^c
1983	223,551	96	221,815	130	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	234,500	99	233,018	134	136,200	68	95,600	339
1985	256,615	108	254,986	145	147,600	73	105,200	368
1986	274,444	114	272,736	154	160,000	79	108,600	375
1987	295,873	122	294,092	164	176,700	86	115,000	392
1988	343,569	141	341,893	189	197,700	96	142,000	478
1989	395,553	160	393,303	214	220,700	106	171,300	568
1990	405,320	163	403,019	218	221,400	106	174,300	569
1991	426,479	169	424,129	277	229,900	109	188,300	604
1992	444,584	174	441,781	234	233,000	109	195,200	619
1993 ^d	459,804	178	455,500	239	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994 ^e	490,442	188	483,717	251	191,900	100	215,400	691

Note: See Note, table 6.11. Inmate counts for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994 are survey estimates and subject to sampling variation. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aPersons 18 years and older.

^bMay include some juveniles.

^cRates are calculated using unrounded numbers of inmates.

^dThe number of adult inmates was estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

^eThe Source revised the race classifications in 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-143284, p. 10; *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651, pp. 2, 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.13

Number of jails, and number and rate (per 100,000 resident population) of jail inmates

By region and State, 1983, 1988, and 1993

Region and State	Number of jails			Number of inmates			Percent change in number of inmates 1983 to 1993	Rate for 1993
	1983	1988	1993	1983	1988	1993		
Total, United States	3,338	3,316	3,304	223,551	343,569	459,804	106%	178
Northeast	223	223	228	36,634	57,613	73,871	102	144
Maine	14	15	15	560	669	704	26	57
Massachusetts	17	19	20	3,304	5,454	7,878	138	131
New Hampshire	11	11	11	475	789	1,127	137	100
New Jersey	32	28	25	5,971	11,124	15,122	153	192
New York	72	75	78	16,154	25,928	29,809	85	164
Pennsylvania	77	75	79	10,170	13,649	19,231	89	160
Midwest	972	964	967	39,538	50,646	70,645	79	116
Illinois ^a	98	95	93	8,849	9,891	14,549	64	124
Indiana	93	90	88	3,599	5,235	8,297	131	145
Iowa	90	90	90	839	1,036	1,602	91	57
Kansas	86	94	96	1,328	1,906	2,797	111	111
Michigan ^a	87	85	89	7,637	9,404	12,479	63	132
Minnesota	67	71	75	1,954	3,227	3,654	87	81
Missouri	129	123	127	3,783	4,154	5,030	33	96
Nebraska	67	66	64	844	1,156	1,680	99	105
North Dakota	31	26	25	243	288	361	49	57
Ohio	121	122	120	7,116	9,160	11,695	64	105
South Dakota	31	29	28	316	522	623	97	87
Wisconsin	72	73	72	3,030	4,667	7,879	160	156
South	1,607	1,599	1,591	89,479	143,751	210,599	135	235
Alabama	108	110	129	4,464	4,819	7,072	58	169
Arkansas	89	87	83	1,602	1,994	2,846	78	117
District of Columbia ^b	2	1	1	2,843	1,693	1,687	NA	292
Florida	103	102	100	14,668	28,236	34,183	133	250
Georgia	203	196	202	10,214	17,482	22,663	122	328
Kentucky	96	95	81	3,711	4,695	6,813	84	180
Louisiana ^a	94	90	96	8,507	11,222	16,208	90	377
Maryland	30	35	33	4,608	7,486	9,358	103	188
Mississippi	91	96	95	2,498	3,501	4,851	94	184
North Carolina	99	102	104	3,496	5,469	8,939	156	129
Oklahoma	104	100	100	2,215	2,595	4,102	85	127
South Carolina	58	55	55	2,690	3,497	5,713	112	157
Tennessee	108	108	111	6,005	10,858	14,375	139	282
Texas ^a	273	275	267	15,224	29,439	55,395	264	307
Virginia	95	95	93	5,719	9,372	14,623	156	225
West Virginia	54	52	41	1,015	1,393	1,771	74	97
West	536	530	518	57,900	91,559	104,688	81	187
Alaska ^c	5	5	5	37	27	31	NA	NA
Arizona	31	33	33	2,940	5,006	7,231	146	184
California	142	149	136	41,720	64,216	69,298	66	222
Colorado	60	61	61	2,747	4,882	6,316	130	177
Idaho	36	37	39	604	810	1,485	146	135
Montana	50	46	44	405	616	680	68	81
Nevada	23	19	20	940	2,343	2,987	218	215
New Mexico	35	34	34	1,346	2,188	3,058	127	189
Oregon	39	39	43	2,304	2,819	3,777	64	125
Utah	24	25	25	906	1,261	1,895	109	102
Washington	65	60	56	3,610	5,934	7,435	106	141
Wyoming	26	22	22	341	457	495	45	105

Note: See Note, table 6.11. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont have integrated jail-prison systems and were excluded. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^cExcept for five locally operated jails, Alaska has an integrated jail-prison system.

^aMultiple facilities were reported as a single facility in Cook County, Illinois; Wayne County, Michigan; Orleans Parish, Louisiana; and Bexar County, Texas.

^bThe District of Columbia's jail population declined between 1983 and 1988 because the Occoquan complex was reclassified from a jail to a prison.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94**, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), p. 4.

Table 6.14

Jail inmatesBy sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1983, 1988, 1993, and 1994^a

	Percent of jail inmates			
	1983	1988	1993	1994
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex				
Male	92.9	91.1	90.4	90.0
Female	7.1	8.9	9.6	10.0
Race, Hispanic origin				
White, non-Hispanic	NA	43.3	39.3	39.1
Black, non-Hispanic	NA	40.5	44.2	43.9
Hispanic	NA	15.0	15.1	15.4
Other ^b	NA	1.1	1.3	1.6

Note: See Note, table 6.11. Data are for June 30; data for 1994 are survey estimates and subject to sampling variation. "Race, Hispanic origin" was reported for 85.1 percent of the inmates in 1993 and for 95.8 percent in 1994. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

^bAsians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), p. 5, Table 5.

Table 6.15

Conviction status of adult jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1983-93

	Total number of adults with known conviction status	Convicted			Unconvicted		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1983 ^a	221,815	107,660	100,557	7,103	113,984	105,459	8,525
1984	229,822	113,491	105,529	7,962	116,331	107,901	8,430
1985	250,468	123,409	114,131	9,278	127,059	117,560	9,499
1986	269,179	127,067	117,100	9,967	142,112	130,806	11,306
1987	289,495	139,394	128,818	10,576	150,101	137,213	12,888
1988	341,893	166,224	151,810	14,414	175,669	159,784	15,885
1989	393,303	189,012	171,181	17,831	204,291	184,869	19,422
1990	403,019	195,661	177,619	18,042	207,358	188,202	19,156
1991	424,129	206,458	185,947	20,511	217,671	198,681	18,990
1992	441,781	217,940	196,656	21,284	223,840	204,450	19,390
1993 ^b	455,500	226,600	203,900	22,700	228,900	207,600	21,300

Note: See Note, table 6.11. The number of convicted inmates may be undercounted because some facility records do not distinguish inmates awaiting sentence (or other convicted persons) from unconvicted inmates. The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails indicated that 43 percent of the inmates were unconvicted and 57 percent were convicted. (Source, *1993-94*, p. 5, Table 6.) The data for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994 are survey estimates and subject to sampling variation. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aData on conviction status by sex were reported for 97 percent of all adult inmates.

^bData on conviction status by sex were reported for 88.9 percent of all adult inmates. Totals were estimated using the distributions from jails with known data. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 2; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 2; *1989*, Bulletin NCJ-123264, p. 2, Table 2; *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 2, Table 2; *1992*, Bulletin NCJ-143284, p. 2, Table 3; and *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651, p. 5, Table 6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.16

Jail inmates known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

By size of jail jurisdiction, United States, June 30, 1993

Size of jail jurisdiction ^a	Number of jail inmates		Type of HIV infection/AIDS case				HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of jail population
	In all jurisdictions	In reporting jurisdictions ^b	Total ^c	Asymptomatic ^d	Symptomatic ^e	Confirmed AIDS	
Total	459,804	371,509	6,711	2,800	1,200	1,888	1.8%
50 largest jail jurisdictions	184,416	136,308	3,926	1,638	775	929	2.9
Jail jurisdictions housing:							
500 or more inmates ^f	103,893	87,816	1,374	625	143	487	1.6
250 to 499 inmates	51,297	41,760	490	246	83	146	1.2
100 to 249 inmates	55,099	49,168	470	149	109	144	1.0
Fewer than 100 inmates	65,099	56,457	451	142	90	182	0.8

Note: See Note, table 6.11. For a discussion of the methodology for the census, see Appendix 4.

^eIncludes all inmates who had symptoms associated with HIV infections but were not confirmed AIDS cases.

^fExcludes the 50 largest jail jurisdictions.

^aBased on the average daily population between July 1, 1992, and June 30, 1993.

^bExcludes inmates in facilities that did not report data on HIV/AIDS cases.

^cDetail does not add to total because not all jurisdictions reported data on the type of HIV infection or confirmed AIDS.

^dIncludes all inmates who had tested positive for the HIV antibody but who had no HIV-related symptoms.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-152765 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 6.17

Prisoners housed in jails because of crowded State facilities

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1992 and 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners housed in jails						Prisoners in jail as a percent of all prisoners Dec. 31, 1993
	Total		Male		Female		
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	
United States, total	18,428	52,721	17,009	51,056	1,419	1,665	5.4%
Northeast	4,450	4,477	4,289	4,313	161	164	3.1
Massachusetts ^a	916	876	908	876	8	0	8.0
New Jersey	3,523	3,594	3,370	3,430	153	164	15.1
Vermont	11	7	11	7	0	0	0.6
Midwest	1,017	1,449	984	1,377	33	72	0.8
Indiana	779	1,005	761	981	18	24	6.9
Minnesota	0	134	0	134	0	0	3.2
Wisconsin	238	310	223	262	15	48	3.5
South	11,981	45,743	10,834	44,406	1,147	1,337	12.0
Alabama	966	1,204	923	1,156	43	48	6.5
Arkansas	496	667	446	667	50	0	7.7
Kentucky	574	396	489	378	85	18	3.8
Louisiana	4,663	6,390	4,180	5,817	483	573	28.4
Mississippi	907	1,543	841	1,424	66	119	15.6
Oklahoma ^a	471	380	442	332	29	48	2.3
South Carolina	420	416	408	412	12	4	2.2
Tennessee	1,120	1,329	970	1,210	150	119	10.4
Texas ^{a,b}	NA	29,546	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.6
Virginia	1,983	3,610	1,773	3,223	210	387	15.8
West Virginia ^a	381	262	362	241	19	21	12.7
West	980	1,052	902	960	78	92	0.6
Arizona ^a	95	157	95	157	0	0	0.9
Colorado	537	560	513	508	24	52	5.9
Idaho	240	213	202	192	38	21	8.2
Utah	108	122	92	103	16	19	4.2

Note: Unlisted jurisdictions either had combined jail-prison systems or did not report prisoners held in local jails. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^bTexas could not distinguish the sex of inmates housed in jails.

^aArizona, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia did not include inmates in local jails in their jurisdiction count; however, the percentage of jurisdiction population was calculated for all persons serving sentences to incarceration, whether in State prison or in jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.5.

Table 6.18

Number of inmates, design capacity, and prison population projections in State and Federal correctional facilities

By sex and jurisdiction, United States, 1994

(Population figures, 1994; projections 1996, 1998, 2000)

Jurisdiction	1994 adult prison population	Adult prison capacity	Prison population projections								
			1996			1998			2000		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Alabama	19,270	17,300	21,260	19,888	1,372	23,310	21,786	1,524	25,359	23,682	1,677
Alaska	3,329	3,312	3,757	3,504	253	4,785	4,463	322	5,623	5,244	379
Arkansas	8,345 ^a	8,014	9,719	NA	NA	10,919	NA	NA	12,119	NA	NA
California	126,412	72,853	150,866	141,376	9,490	189,996	178,416	11,580	232,770	219,146	13,624
Colorado	10,005 ^b	9,062	11,403	10,644	759	13,232	12,322	910	15,455	14,374	1,081
Connecticut	14,519	13,363	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Delaware	4,460	4,205	4,869	NA	NA	4,987	NA	NA	5,088	NA	NA
District of Columbia	10,982 ^d	11,098	11,834	11,065	769	12,745	11,917	828	13,125	12,272	853
Florida	56,851	56,877	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	1,859	1,647	2,034	1,943	91	2,083	1,987	96	2,105	2,002	103
Idaho	2,928	2,519	2,930	2,709	221	3,341	3,054	287	3,712	3,339	373
Illinois	35,614	26,527	41,726	39,762	1,964	46,105	43,835	2,270	51,216	48,633	2,583
Indiana	14,975	13,169	15,102	14,231	871	15,491	14,604	887	16,086	15,147	939
Iowa	5,343	3,603	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	6,322	6,607	6,650	6,317	333	6,632	6,300	332	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	10,869	10,600	12,320	11,561	759	13,811	12,943	868	15,227	14,284	943
Louisiana	15,723 ^e	16,094	28,000 ^f	NA	NA	31,000 ^f	NA	NA	34,000 ^f	NA	NA
Maryland	20,942	19,876	23,458	22,285	1,173	24,990	23,740	1,250	25,599	24,319	1,280
Massachusetts ^g	10,704	7,876	11,399	9,680	622	12,468	10,584	672	13,403	11,431	707
Michigan	37,928	38,621	41,623	NA	NA	44,991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	4,432	4,232	5,172	4,900	272	5,449	5,159	290	5,558	5,267	291
Mississippi	11,260	9,705	11,222	10,410	812	12,090	11,223	867	12,973	12,051	922
Missouri	17,708 ^h	17,492	19,088	17,998	1,090	21,157	19,947	1,210	23,432	22,082	1,350
Montana	1,366	956	1,298	1,256	42	1,169	1,118	51	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	2,557	2,103	2,904	2,707	197	3,187	2,977	210	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	2,056	1,667	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	24,160	13,869	26,260	NA	NA	28,660	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	3,809	3,630	4,198	3,968	230	4,621	4,363	258	5,199	4,911	288
New York	66,814	51,057	68,900	65,250	3,650	73,700	69,900	3,800	77,750	73,800	3,950
North Carolina	22,746	20,420	30,751	NA	NA	30,761	NA	NA	30,761	NA	NA
North Dakota	586	613	589	NA	NA	589	NA	NA	589	NA	NA
Ohio	41,402	23,266	43,253	40,490	2,763	44,733	41,987	2,746	46,483	43,610	2,873
Oklahoma	13,272	13,496	18,290	16,522	1,768	19,419	17,541	1,878	20,223	18,267	1,956
Oregon	6,795	6,517	7,472	NA	NA	9,764	NA	NA	13,116	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	27,823 ⁱ	21,550	27,919	26,353	1,566	27,549	26,001	1,548	27,686	26,142	1,562
Rhode Island	3,079	3,438	3,181	NA	NA	3,248	NA	NA	3,337	NA	NA
South Carolina	17,363	16,310	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	1,726	1,491	1,723	NA	NA	1,779	NA	NA	1,822	NA	NA
Tennessee	17,600 ^j	12,654	18,418	NA	NA	19,720	NA	NA	19,961	NA	NA
Texas	96,977	98,844	152,875	NA	NA	187,964	NA	NA	206,162	NA	NA
Utah	3,490	3,216	3,796	NA	NA	4,360	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	1,278	941	1,367	1,337	30	1,503	1,463	40	1,640	1,590	50
Virginia	20,503	14,292	31,703	30,147	1,556	38,050	36,175	1,875	40,984	38,754	2,230
Washington	10,840	7,790	11,879	11,129	750	13,136	12,331	805	14,121	13,285	836
West Virginia	1,975	1,900	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	1,054	7,230	11,515	11,075	440	13,453	12,972	481	15,012	14,500	512
Wyoming	1,062	1,126	(k)	1,107	X	(k)	1,195	X	(k)	1,269	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons ^l	94,827	66,900	114,579	105,942	8,637	125,536	116,028	9,508	133,534	123,396	10,138

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in October 1994. The data were collected through January 1995. Arizona, Georgia, Maine, and Nevada did not respond to the survey. Responding agencies generally reported prison population counts for a single day in the fourth quarter of 1994. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aExcludes county jail contracts.

^bIncludes community, off grounds, escapees, and jail backlog.

^cNo population projections are computed by the Department of Corrections.

^dIncludes some Federal Bureau of Prisons inmates.

^eExcludes 7,938 State inmates held in parish prisons.

^fIncludes State inmates held in parish prisons.

^gProjections include some county, Federal, and interstate prisoners.

^hIncludes 551 inmates in community programs.

ⁱIncludes community placements.

^jIncludes 12,568 held in State institutions, 1,733 held in local jails awaiting transfer, and 3,299 locally-sentenced felons.

^kProjections for males only.

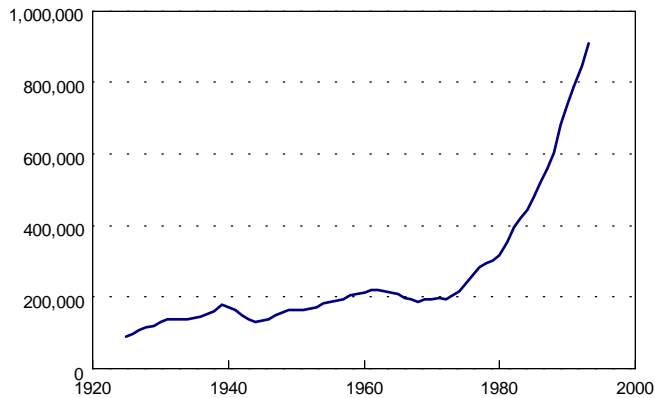
^lCapacity figure does not include contract facility population; however, projections include both Bureau facilities and contract facilities.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, March 1995), pp. 6-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 6.1

Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

United States, 1925-93

Prisoners

Note: Prison population data were compiled by a yearend census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Data for 1925 through 1939 include sentenced prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories whether committed for felonies or misdemeanors. Data for 1940 through 1970 include all adult felons serving sentences in State and Federal institutions. Since 1971, the census has included all adults or youthful offenders sentenced to a State or Federal correctional institution with maximum sentences of over 1 year.

Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in a 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1980)), "in custody" refers to the direct physical control and responsibility for the body of a confined person. "Under jurisdiction" is defined as follows: A State or Federal prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. Jurisdiction is not determined by the inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority to hold the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa.

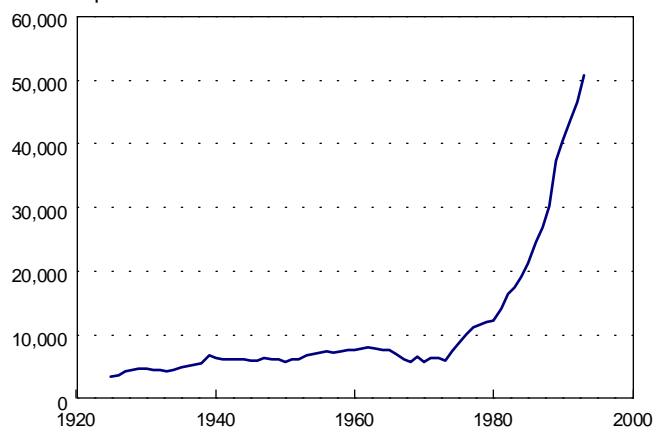
For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.1; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.1; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.1; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.1; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.1; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 5.1; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Table 5.1 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.1; *1993*,

Figure 6.2

Sentenced female prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

United States, 1925-93

Female prisoners

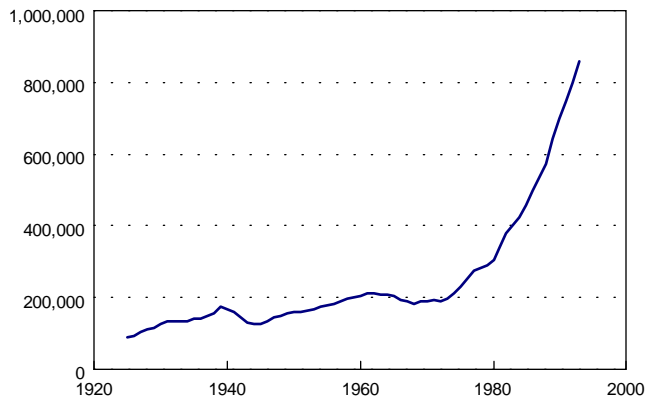
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.3; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.3; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.3; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.3; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.3; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 5.3; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Table 5.3 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.3; *1993*,

Figure 6.3

Sentenced male prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

United States, 1925-93

Male prisoners

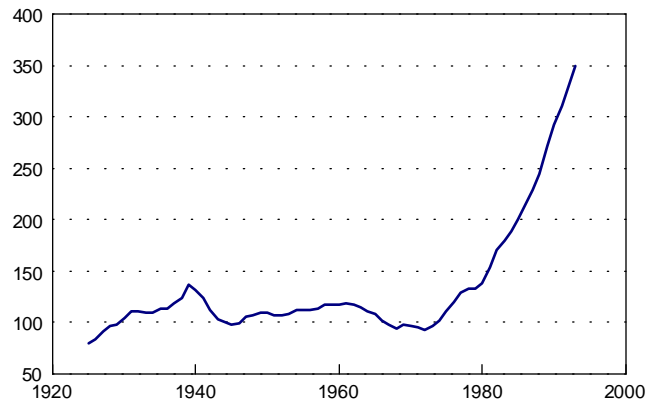
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.2; **1986**, NCJ-111611, Table 5.2; **1987**, NCJ-118762, Table 5.2; **1988**, NCJ-124280, Table 5.2; **1989**, NCJ-130445, Table 5.2; **1990**, NCJ-135946, Table 5.2; **1991**, NCJ-142729, Table 5.2 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.2; **1993**, NCJ-156241, Table 5.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.4

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

United States, 1925-93

Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. The rates for the period before 1980 are based on the civilian population. The civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. Since 1980, the rates are based on the total resident population provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981*, NCJ-86485 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), p. 3; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), p. 2; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; **1986**, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; **1987**, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4;

Table 6.19

Number and rate (per 100,000 resident population of each sex) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

By sex, United States, 1925-93

(Rate per 100,000 resident population of each sex)

Year	Total	Rate	Male		Female		Year	Total	Rate	Male		Female	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate				Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1925	91,669	79	88,231	149	3,438	6	1960	212,953	117	205,265	230	7,688	8
1926	97,991	83	94,287	157	3,704	6	1961	220,149	119	212,268	234	7,881	8
1927	109,983	91	104,983	173	4,363	7	1962	218,830	117	210,823	229	8,007	8
1928	116,390	96	111,836	182	4,554	8	1963	217,283	114	209,538	225	7,745	8
1929	120,496	98	115,876	187	4,620	8	1964	214,336	111	206,632	219	7,704	8
							1965	210,895	108	203,327	213	7,568	8
1930	129,453	104	124,785	200	4,668	8	1966	199,654	102	192,703	201	6,951	7
1931	137,082	110	132,638	211	4,444	7	1967	194,896	98	188,661	195	6,235	6
1932	137,997	110	133,573	211	4,424	7	1968	187,914	94	182,102	187	5,812	6
1933	136,810	109	132,520	209	4,290	7	1969	196,007	97	189,413	192	6,594	6
1934	138,316	109	133,769	209	4,547	7							
1935	144,180	113	139,278	217	4,902	8	1970	196,429	96	190,794	191	5,635	5
1936	145,038	113	139,990	217	5,048	8	1971	198,061	95	191,732	189	6,329	6
1937	152,741	118	147,375	227	5,366	8	1972	196,092	93	189,823	185	6,269	6
1938	160,285	123	154,826	236	5,459	8	1973	204,211	96	197,523	191	6,004	6
1939	179,818	137	173,143	263	6,675	10	1974	218,466	102	211,077	202	7,389	7
							1975	240,593	111	231,918	220	8,675	8
1940	173,706	131	167,345	252	6,361	10	1976	262,833	120	252,794	238	10,039	9
1941	165,439	124	159,228	239	6,211	9	1977 ^a	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1942	150,384	112	144,167	217	6,217	9	1977 ^b	285,456	129	274,244	255	11,212	10
1943	137,220	103	131,054	202	6,166	9	1978	294,396	132	282,813	261	11,583	10
1944	132,456	100	126,350	200	6,106	9	1979	301,470	133	289,465	264	12,005	10
1945	133,649	98	127,609	193	6,040	9							
1946	140,079	99	134,075	191	6,004	8	1980	315,974	138	303,643	274	12,331	11
1947	151,304	105	144,961	202	6,343	9	1981	353,167	153	338,940	302	14,227	12
1948	155,977	106	149,739	205	6,238	8	1982	394,374	170	378,045	336	16,329	14
1949	163,749	109	157,663	211	6,086	8	1983	419,820	179	402,391	352	17,429	14
							1984	443,398	188	424,193	NA	19,205	NA
1950	166,123	109	160,309	211	5,814	8	1985	480,568	200	458,972	NA	21,296	NA
1951	165,680	107	159,610	208	6,070	8	1986	522,084	216	497,540	NA	24,544	NA
1952	168,233	107	161,994	208	6,239	8	1987	560,812	228	533,990	NA	26,822	NA
1953	173,579	108	166,909	211	6,670	8	1988	603,732	244	573,587	NA	30,145	NA
1954	182,901	112	175,907	218	6,994	8	1989	680,907	271	643,643	NA	37,264	NA
1955	185,780	112	178,655	217	7,125	8							
1956	189,565	112	182,190	218	7,375	9	1990	739,980	292	699,416	NA	40,564	NA
1957	195,414	113	188,113	221	7,301	8	1991	789,610	310	745,808	NA	43,802	NA
1958	205,643	117	198,208	229	7,435	8	1992	846,277	330	799,776	NA	46,501	NA
1959	208,105	117	200,469	228	7,636	8	1993	910,080	350	859,227	NA	50,853	NA

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Both custody and jurisdiction figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year to year comparison. Data for 1984-92 have been revised from previous presentations. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aCustody counts.

^bJurisdiction counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-104864, p. 3, Table 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Tables 5.1-5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Tables 5.1-5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.20

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1973-93

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 resident population																				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
United States, total	97.8	103.6	113	123	129	135	136	139	153	170	179	188	200	216	228	244	271	292	310	330	350
Federal institutions, total	10.9	10.6	11	13	13	12	10	9	10	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	22	26	28
State institutions, total	86.8	93.0	102	111	116	123	126	130	144	160	167	176	187	201	211	227	253	272	287	305	322
Northeast	60.4	63.4	70	73	77	82	84	87	103	115	127	136	145	157	169	186	215	232	248	261	272
Connecticut	54.2	47.6	59	62	53	70	69	68	95	114	114	119	127	135	144	146	194	238	263	268	320
Maine	43.8	50.4	60	57	61	53	58	61	71	69	75	72	83	106	106	100	116	118	123	121	116
Massachusetts	34.3	38.4	42	46	48	49	50	56	65	77	79	84	88	92	102	109	122	132	143	161	154
New Hampshire	34.8	27.1	31	30	26	32	35	35	42	47	50	57	68	76	81	93	103	117	132	160	157
New Jersey	73.5	71.6	77	78	78	74	76	76	92	107	136	138	149	157	177	219	251	271	301	290	301
New York	71.4	78.5	89	98	108	114	120	123	145	158	172	187	195	216	229	248	285	304	320	340	354
Pennsylvania	55.0	56.9	60	56	56	65	67	68	78	88	98	109	119	128	136	149	169	183	192	207	216
Rhode Island	43.2	48.7	41	53	56	56	63	65	72	82	92	92	99	103	100	118	146	157	173	170	172
Vermont	40.3	51.5	51	64	57	76	62	67	76	84	72	74	82	81	91	98	109	117	124	151	154
Midwest	62.8	69.0	84	95	108	104	105	109	121	130	135	144	161	173	184	200	225	239	255	273	282
Illinois	50.3	55.9	73	87	95	96	95	94	113	119	135	149	161	168	171	181	211	234	247	271	294
Indiana	63.4	57.5	73	79	80	82	98	114	138	152	164	165	175	181	192	202	217	223	226	242	250
Iowa	49.0	51.6	63	66	70	70	72	86	88	93	92	97	98	98	101	107	126	139	144	160	174
Kansas	60.6	63.5	76	91	97	98	95	106	116	129	152	173	192	217	233	232	222	227	231	238	226
Michigan	86.8	94.6	119	137	151	162	163	165	162	159	161	196	227	259	298	340	366	388	413	414	414
Minnesota	36.0	35.1	42	41	44	49	51	49	49	50	52	52	56	58	60	64	71	72	78	85	92
Missouri	79.4	88.0	92	105	111	116	113	112	131	147	162	175	194	203	218	236	269	287	305	311	308
Nebraska	66.0	67.9	80	93	83	80	71	89	104	99	91	95	108	116	123	129	141	140	145	151	153
North Dakota	24.9	20.7	27	26	30	21	19	28	33	47	51	54	55	53	57	62	62	67	68	67	70
Ohio	71.9	86.9	107	117	120	122	125	125	139	160	155	174	194	209	219	243	279	289	324	347	365
South Dakota	34.9	37.0	49	70	76	74	77	88	97	109	115	127	146	160	160	143	175	187	191	208	216
Wisconsin	47.2	56.4	65	71	72	73	73	85	93	96	102	105	113	119	126	130	138	149	157	176	166
South	128.3	135.0	150	161	169	181	196	188	201	224	225	231	236	248	255	266	292	316	333	355	380
Alabama	104.5	110.3	121	83	94	144	141	149	183	215	243	256	267	283	307	300	328	370	394	407	431
Arkansas	82.2	99.6	102	115	111	115	132	128	143	166	179	188	195	198	227	230	261	277	317	340	327
Delaware	57.1	76.1	100	118	120	173	181	183	208	250	273	263	281	311	326	331	333	323	344	390	394
District of Columbia	324.2	289.2	326	334	330	383	433	426	467	531	558	649	738	753	905	1,078	1,132	1,148	1,221	1,287	1,549
Florida	132.5	137.9	183	211	221	239	220	208	224	261	235	242	247	272	265	278	307	336	344	355	384
Georgia	173.3	191.4	204	225	224	216	224	219	220	247	259	254	251	265	282	281	300	327	342	365	387
Kentucky	89.4	91.7	100	107	106	97	105	99	114	110	127	128	133	142	147	191	222	241	262	274	274
Louisiana	108.3	127.7	126	120	152	184	190	211	216	251	290	310	308	316	346	370	396	427	462	484	522
Maryland	144.0	155.0	169	192	198	193	187	183	218	244	277	285	279	280	282	291	323	348	366	381	383
Mississippi	75.5	91.8	103	91	67	110	141	132	177	210	211	229	237	249	256	277	293	307	330	327	361
North Carolina	183.9	207.2	210	214	234	223	240	244	248	255	233	246	254	257	250	249	250	265	269	290	305
Oklahoma	120.4	108.5	114	133	129	146	147	151	169	201	212	236	250	288	296	323	361	381	416	459	506
South Carolina	130.1	158.4	198	230	239	243	237	238	251	270	276	284	294	324	344	369	416	451	473	486	488
Tennessee	84.2	90.9	109	114	127	134	151	153	171	173	187	154	149	157	156	157	213	207	227	234	250
Texas	146.6	140.6	154	167	176	189	196	210	210	237	221	226	226	228	231	240	257	290	297	344	385
Virginia	107.9	105.1	110	126	142	157	158	161	165	177	177	185	204	215	217	230	263	279	311	327	346
West Virginia	60.8	57.3	65	71	67	63	66	64	80	77	83	82	89	77	77	78	84	85	83	92	98
West	8.6	93.9	84	91	92	99	101	105	119	139	152	166	176	197	214	234	256	277	287	299	319
Alaska	56.3	57.1	56	63	75	127	133	143	170	194	219	252	288	306	339	355	361	348	345	327	446
Arizona	81.0	97.0	118	125	129	146	139	160	184	209	223	247	256	268	307	328	350	375	396	409	430
California	96.7	105.6	81	85	80	88	93	98	114	135	150	162	181	212	231	257	283	311	318	339	368
Colorado	77.5	79.4	80	87	89	93	90	96	92	108	109	104	103	115	145	174	207	209	249	256	262
Hawaii	37.3	38.6	42	39	44	57	58	65	77	88	103	124	134	142	141	136	142	150	153	164	198
Idaho	54.6	65.5	71	82	87	91	92	87	99	107	121	127	133	144	144	157	180	190	205	209	234
Montana	43.5	45.6	50	73	81	87	96	94	104	114	104	121	136	135	147	158	165	176	183	180	182
Nevada	134.9	130.3	136	156	187	204	224	230	245	301	354	380	397	447	432	452	438	444	439	448	434
New Mexico	66.4	80.7	86	105	126	123	112	106	100	126	142	133	144	154	174	180	178	196	191	197	206
Oregon	74.7	88.3	108	122	122	117	122	120	124	146	157	170	165	176	200	215	235	223	228	174	166
Utah	44.7	46.1	54	60	64	69	68	64	73	77	77	84	98	108	110	115	137	142	149	146	152
Washington	77.1	86.2	96	109	118	122	113	106	125	148	155	156	156	147	134	124	142	162	182	192	196
Wyoming	76.6	73.9	80	87	98	102	95	113	117	135	138	143	148	168	190	199	216	237	237	226	238

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Sentenced prisoners are defined as those serving sentences of more than 1 year. The data for the years 1972-77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. The data for 1978-93 represent sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. Population estimates are provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 20, 21; SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16, 17; SD-NPS-PSF-4, p. 18; SD-NPS-PSF-5, p. 13 (Washington, DC: USGPO);

Federal Institutions, SD-NPS-PSF-6, p. 16; SD-NPS-PSF-7, NCJ-73719, p. 14; SD-NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520, p. 16; NCJ-86485, p. 16 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87933, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.4; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.4; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 5.4; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.4; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S.

Table 6.21

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on December 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1992 and 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year		
	1992	1993	Percent change	1992	1993	Percent change
United States, total	882,500	946,946	7.3%	846,277	910,080	7.5%
Federal	80,259	89,587	11.6	65,706	74,399	13.2
State	802,241	857,359	6.9	780,571	835,681	7.1
Northeast	138,144	145,425	5.3	133,658	140,060	4.8
Connecticut ^a	11,403	13,691	20.1	8,794	10,508	19.5
Maine	1,519	1,469	-3.3	1,492	1,446	-3.1
Massachusetts	10,053	10,034	-0.2	9,665	9,274	-4.0
New Hampshire	1,777	1,775	-0.1	1,777	1,775	-0.1
New Jersey	22,653	23,831	5.2	22,653	23,831	5.2
New York	61,736	64,569	4.6	61,736	64,569	4.6
Pennsylvania	24,974	26,050	4.3	24,966	26,045	4.3
Rhode Island ^a	2,775	2,783	0.3	1,710	1,719	0.5
Vermont ^a	1,254	1,223	-2.5	865	893	3.2
Midwest	166,308	173,277	4.2	165,819	172,709	4.2
Illinois ^b	31,640	34,495	9.0	31,640	34,495	9.0
Indiana	13,945	14,470	3.8	13,791	14,364	4.2
Iowa	4,518	4,898	8.4	4,518	4,898	8.4
Kansas	6,028	5,727	-5.0	6,028	5,727	-5.0
Michigan	39,113	39,318	0.5	39,113	39,318	0.5
Minnesota	3,822	4,200	9.9	3,822	4,200	9.9
Missouri	16,195	16,178	-0.1	16,187	16,178	-0.1
Nebraska	2,514	2,518	0.2	2,435	2,467	1.3
North Dakota	477	498	4.4	428	446	4.2
Ohio ^b	38,378	40,641	5.9	38,378	40,641	5.9
South Dakota	1,487	1,553	4.4	1,487	1,553	4.4
Wisconsin	8,191	8,781	7.2	7,992	8,422	5.4
South	323,600	350,825	8.4	314,662	342,497	8.8
Alabama	17,453	18,624	6.7	16,938	18,169	7.3
Arkansas	8,285	8,625	4.1	8,195	7,984	-2.6
Delaware ^a	4,062	4,210	3.6	2,705	2,781	2.8
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	10,875	10,845	-0.3	7,528	8,908	18.3
Florida	48,302	53,048	9.8	48,285	52,883	9.5
Georgia	25,290	27,783	9.9	24,848	27,079	9.0
Kentucky	10,364	10,440	0.7	10,364	10,440	0.7
Louisiana	20,980	22,468	7.1	20,896	22,468	7.5
Maryland	19,977	20,264	1.4	18,808	19,121	1.7
Mississippi	8,905	9,907	11.3	8,718	9,601	10.1
North Carolina	20,454	21,892	7.0	19,965	21,367	7.0
Oklahoma ^b	14,821	16,409	10.7	14,821	16,409	10.7
South Carolina	18,643	18,704	0.3	17,612	17,896	1.6
Tennessee ^b	11,849	12,824	8.2	11,849	12,824	8.2
Texas	60,467	70,127	16.0	60,467	70,127	16.0
Virginia	21,199	22,850	7.8	20,989	22,635	7.8
West Virginia	1,674	1,805	7.8	1,674	1,805	7.8
West	174,189	187,832	7.8	166,432	180,415	8.4
Alaska ^a	2,865	2,703	-5.7	1,944	2,703	39.0
Arizona	16,477	17,811	8.1	15,850	17,160	8.3
California	109,496	119,951	9.5	105,467	115,573	9.6
Colorado ^b	8,997	9,462	5.2	8,997	9,462	5.2
Hawaii ^a	2,926	3,129	6.9	2,222	2,330	4.9
Idaho	2,256	2,606	15.5	2,256	2,606	15.5
Montana	1,548	1,541	-0.5	1,548	1,541	-0.5
Nevada	6,049	6,138	1.5	6,049	6,138	1.5
New Mexico	3,271	3,498	6.9	3,154	3,373	6.9
Oregon	6,583	6,557	-0.4	5,236	5,111	-2.4
Utah	2,699	2,888	7.0	2,687	2,871	6.8
Washington	9,959	10,419	4.6	9,959	10,419	4.6
Wyoming	1,063	1,129	6.2	1,063	1,128	6.1

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All data for Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bCounts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.1.

Table 6.22

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length		
	Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	365	350	14
Federal	34	28	6
State	331	322	8
Northeast	282	272	10
Connecticut ^a	418	320	97
Maine	118	116	2
Massachusetts	166	154	12
New Hampshire	157	157	X
New Jersey	301	301	NA
New York	354	354	X
Pennsylvania	216	216	0
Rhode Island ^a	278	172	106
Vermont ^a	212	154	57
Midwest	283	282	1
Illinois ^b	294	294	0
Indiana	252	250	2
Iowa	174	174	X
Kansas	226	226	X
Michigan	414	414	0
Minnesota	92	92	X
Missouri	308	308	0
Nebraska	156	153	3
North Dakota	78	70	8
Ohio ^b	365	365	NA
South Dakota	216	216	0
Wisconsin	174	166	7
South	390	380	9
Alabama	442	431	10
Arkansas	354	327	26
Delaware ^a	597	394	202
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	1,886	1,549	336
Florida	385	384	1
Georgia	398	387	10
Kentucky	274	274	X
Louisiana	522	522	X
Maryland	406	383	22
Mississippi	372	361	12
North Carolina	312	305	8
Oklahoma ^b	506	506	NA
South Carolina	510	488	22
Tennessee ^b	250	250	NA
Texas	385	385	NA
Virginia	349	346	3
West Virginia	98	98	0
West	332	319	13
Alaska ^a	446	446	NA
Arizona	446	430	16
California	382	368	14
Colorado ^b	262	262	NA
Hawaii ^a	265	198	68
Idaho	234	234	X
Montana	182	182	0
Nevada	434	434	X
New Mexico	214	206	8
Oregon	214	166	47
Utah	153	152	1
Washington	196	196	X
Wyoming	238	238	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All data from Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. Most, but not all, States reserve prison offenders sentenced to 1 year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.4.

Table 6.23

Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions

By region and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population Jan. 1, 1993	Number of sentenced prisoners admitted during 1993						
		Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Escapees and AWOLs returned	Returns from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	846,063	518,562	341,722	147,712	12,872	653	5,355	10,248
Federal	65,706	25,402	23,653	1,346	NA	NA	167	236
State	780,357	493,160	318,069	146,366	12,872	653	5,188	10,012
Northeast	133,658	73,860	46,971	15,856	4,899	145	2,179	3,810
Connecticut ^{a,b,c}	8,794	7,538	3,007	3,698	827	5	1	0
Maine	1,492	757	484	260	8	0	0	5
Massachusetts ^{c,d}	9,665	4,862	2,429	1,097	74	NA	1,262	0
New Hampshire ^b	1,777	957	720	221	16	NA	0	0
New Jersey ^b	22,653	12,679	8,563	3,478	155	NA	NA	483
New York ^b	61,736	35,802	24,897	6,355	3,749	113	631	57
Pennsylvania	24,966	9,893	5,953	418	8	22	228	3,264
Rhode Island ^{a,e}	1,710	875	596	215	51	5	7	1
Vermont ^a	865	497	322	114	11	NA	50	0
Midwest	165,819	92,485	68,542	19,501	3,000	218	412	812
Illinois ^e	31,640	21,717	16,796	4,095	764	26	NA	36
Indiana ^b	13,791	6,830	6,217	581	12	NA	20	0
Iowa	4,518	3,611	2,144	889	384	36	107	51
Kansas ^b	6,028	3,853	2,055	1,747	25	NA	0	26
Michigan	39,113	12,590	7,564	3,619	1,177	125	105	0
Minnesota	3,822	3,035	2,191	844	NA	NA	NA	0
Missouri	16,187	9,812	6,914	2,270	600	19	7	2
Nebraska	2,435	1,468	1,122	335	11	NA	0	0
North Dakota ^b	428	352	275	75	2	0	0	0
Ohio ^e	38,378	22,583	18,492	3,906	9	10	166	0
South Dakota	1,487	820	642	153	16	2	7	0
Wisconsin	7,992	5,814	4,130	987	NA	X	0	697
South	314,447	191,062	134,453	46,819	3,517	230	1,896	4,147
Alabama	16,938	8,740	6,491	1,784	238	128	48	51
Arkansas	8,195	3,836	2,737	992	12	32	6	57
Delaware ^{a,c,e}	2,705	1,327	975	119	112	0	47	74
District of Columbia ^{a,c,e}	7,528	7,459	651	1,745	1,560	NA	1,619	1,884
Florida	48,302	32,269	25,296	6,470	253	NA	23	227
Georgia ^b	24,616	15,264	10,905	4,161	107	9	77	5
Kentucky	10,364	5,825	4,163	1,503	123	NA	0	36
Louisiana	20,896	11,977	8,326	3,316	71	54	23	187
Maryland ^{b,d}	18,808	8,800	7,123	1,546	127	NA	4	0
Mississippi ^b	8,718	4,768	4,476	115	41	NA	0	136
North Carolina ^e	19,965	25,577	20,688	4,665	205	0	0	19
Oklahoma ^{b,e}	14,821	7,049	6,285	340	424	0	0	0
South Carolina ^b	17,612	8,189	6,120	1,946	116	7	NA	0
Tennessee ^e	11,849	6,695	3,969	2,609	89	NA	28	0
Texas ^{b,c}	60,467	29,916	15,524	13,455	NA	NA	NA	937
Virginia	20,989	12,489	9,971	1,964	20	NA	NA	534
West Virginia	1,674	882	753	89	19	0	21	0
West	166,433	135,753	68,103	64,190	1,456	60	701	1,243
Alaska ^{a,b}	1,944	2,613	1,068	433	4	10	198	900
Arizona	15,850	8,171	6,606	1,444	79	0	42	0
California	105,467	99,189	43,149	55,011	624	NA	405	0
Colorado ^e	8,997	4,510	3,131	984	372	12	11	0
Hawaii ^{a,d}	2,222	1,823	1,010	805	8	0	0	0
Idaho ^d	2,256	1,770	1,327	416	13	2	12	0
Montana	1,548	680	304	115	NA	X	4	257
Nevada ^b	6,049	3,202	2,573	561	68	NA	0	0
New Mexico	3,154	2,334	1,263	997	48	3	23	0
Oregon	5,236	3,599	1,649	1,831	75	13	NA	31
Utah	2,687	1,924	907	1,008	5	4	0	0
Washington	9,959	5,425	4,699	533	144	14	0	35
Wyoming ^{b,c,e}	1,064	513	417	52	16	2	6	20

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Figures for admissions and releases are for prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. All data for Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^dMassachusetts, Maryland, Hawaii, and Idaho estimated the numbers in the admission and release categories.

^eCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bNew court commitments may include a small number of other admissions.

^cUnconditional releases may include a small number of inmates who were released to probation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993**, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Tables 5.10a and 5.10b.

Number of sentenced prisoners released during 1993								
Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapees and AWOLs	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	Prisoner population Dec. 31, 1993
456,408	355,773	69,636	14,035	1,106	5,689	2,602	7,567	910,080
19,309	5,742	12,801	NA	16	463	170	117	74,399
437,099	350,031	56,835	14,035	1,090	5,226	2,432	7,450	835,681
67,458	48,925	8,204	5,449	615	2,420	709	1,136	140,060
5,824	3,529	1,579	236	317	72	91	0	10,508
803	442	331	9	7	1	5	8	1,446
5,253	1,408	2,263	59	0	1,494	29	0	9,274
959	669	152	20	6	0	4	108	1,775
11,501	9,242	1,885	160	56	0	121	37	23,831
32,969	25,825	1,051	4,844	181	674	377	17	64,569
8,814	6,738	821	9	36	166	79	965	26,045
866	782	17	48	12	3	3	1	1,719
469	290	105	64	NA	10	0	0	893
84,857	64,492	15,920	3,005	178	314	419	529	172,709
18,862	17,457	286	888	29	NA	103	99	34,495
6,257	5,632	584	11	NA	0	30	0	14,364
3,231	2,803	306	7	30	26	7	52	4,898
4,154	4,003	100	30	8	0	10	3	5,727
12,385	9,847	779	1,511	47	95	106	0	39,318
2,657	2,396	256	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	4,200
9,821	8,656	589	515	16	0	43	2	16,178
1,436	841	574	10	NA	3	8	0	2,467
334	230	101	2	1	0	0	0	446
20,320	7,990	12,012	13	45	181	79	0	40,641
754	475	241	18	2	9	9	0	1,553
4,646	4,162	92	NA	X	0	19	373	8,422
163,011	129,305	25,430	3,636	192	2,304	964	1,180	342,497
7,508	4,752	2,351	206	72	58	54	15	18,169
4,047	3,093	880	11	24	29	10	0	7,984
1,251	505	453	102	0	53	8	130	2,781
6,079	2,166	591	1,608	NA	1,213	NA	501	8,908
27,688	19,568	7,227	269	NA	196	167	261	52,883
12,801	10,526	1,538	141	NA	515	81	0	27,079
5,749	3,364	2,158	111	NA	13	26	77	10,440
10,405	9,484	519	67	70	73	63	129	22,468
8,487	7,403	867	164	NA	7	46	0	19,121
3,885	2,207	1,583	24	NA	0	24	47	9,601
24,175	23,579	365	190	0	0	41	0	21,367
5,461	2,709	2,222	474	0	0	56	0	16,409
7,905	5,452	2,245	132	13	0	63	0	17,896
5,720	4,554	908	95	NA	133	30	0	12,824
20,256	19,461	541	10	NA	NA	244	NA	70,127
10,843	9,890	874	1	13	NA	50	15	22,635
751	592	108	31	0	14	1	5	1,805
121,773	107,309	7,281	1,945	105	188	340	4,605	180,415
1,854	1,470	331	24	8	6	15	0	2,703
6,863	6,184	359	25	0	4	45	246	17,160
89,083	82,526	1,038	1,104	NA	62	200	4,153	115,573
4,045	2,383	1,073	343	16	14	15	201	9,462
1,715	1,458	223	8	0	24	2	0	2,330
1,420	1,195	158	15	4	40	8	0	2,606
687	538	97	49	0	0	3	0	1,541
3,113	1,648	1,379	73	3	0	10	0	6,138
2,115	1,448	600	36	4	21	6	0	3,373
3,724	3,584	16	98	17	NA	9	0	5,111
1,740	1,545	170	7	16	0	2	0	2,871
4,965	3,075	1,694	141	31	0	20	4	10,419
449	255	143	22	6	17	5	1	1,128

Table 6.24

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population		Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Not known
	Dec. 31, 1993	White				
United States, total	946,946	431,780	456,570	8,300	5,408	44,888
Federal	89,587	56,536	30,169	1,310	1,114	458
State	857,359	375,244	426,401	6,990	4,294	44,430
Northeast	145,425	57,175	75,971	257	445	11,577
Connecticut ^{a,b}	13,691	3,672	6,310	8	30	3,671
Maine	1,469	1,414	37	11	3	4
Massachusetts ^b	10,034	4,808	3,022	11	60	2,133
New Hampshire	1,775	1,691	76	1	7	0
New Jersey ^b	23,831	6,639	15,671	3	41	1,477
New York	64,569	26,954	35,275	177	220	1,943
Pennsylvania ^b	26,050	8,892	14,706	40	63	2,349
Rhode Island ^a	2,783	1,882	874	6	21	0
Vermont ^{a,c}	1,223	1,223	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest	173,277	76,745	90,386	1,444	209	4,493
Illinois ^b	34,495	8,569	22,535	45	57	3,289
Indiana	14,470	8,506	5,906	44	14	0
Iowa ^b	4,898	3,458	1,221	65	17	137
Kansas ^d	5,727	3,392	2,223	76	36	0
Michigan ^b	39,318	16,243	22,099	168	33	775
Minnesota ^b	4,200	2,209	1,404	318	NA	269
Missouri	16,178	8,403	7,728	35	10	2
Nebraska ^d	2,518	1,568	874	74	2	0
North Dakota	498	392	12	92	2	0
Ohio ^d	40,641	18,415	22,226	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	1,553	1,148	47	358	0	0
Wisconsin	8,781	4,442	4,111	169	38	21
South	350,825	116,948	209,288	1,545	312	22,732
Alabama	18,624	6,411	12,179	4	3	27
Arkansas ^b	8,625	3,653	4,925	9	6	32
Delaware ^{a,b}	4,210	1,326	2,800	0	2	82
District of Columbia ^{a,d}	10,845	162	10,683	0	0	0
Florida	53,048	21,029	30,997	21	158	843
Georgia	27,783	8,761	18,855	24	48	95
Kentucky	10,440	6,923	3,503	0	0	14
Louisiana	22,468	5,221	17,201	3	2	41
Maryland	20,264	4,662	15,539	3	0	60
Mississippi ^b	9,907	2,496	7,341	7	11	52
North Carolina	21,892	7,223	13,977	446	13	233
Oklahoma ^b	16,409	9,042	5,784	1,011	3	569
South Carolina	18,704	5,736	12,890	13	6	59
Tennessee ^e	12,824	6,595	6,182	NA	NA	47
Texas ^b	70,127	18,359	31,277	NA	NA	20,491
Virginia ^b	22,850	7,815	14,886	3	59	87
West Virginia	1,805	1,534	269	1	1	0
West	187,832	124,376	50,756	3,744	3,328	5,628
Alaska ^{a,b,d}	2,703	1,385	336	887	33	62
Arizona	17,811	13,936	3,087	584	23	181
California ^b	119,951	75,761	39,104	828	1,089	3,169
Colorado ^d	9,462	6,802	2,327	168	39	126
Hawaii ^{a,b,d}	3,129	637	163	46	1,747	536
Idaho ^d	2,606	2,371	49	127	22	37
Montana ^f	1,541	1,256	27	253	5	0
Nevada ^b	6,138	3,544	1,823	92	62	617
New Mexico	3,498	2,943	395	117	5	38
Oregon	6,557	4,814	872	125	60	686
Utah	2,888	2,450	243	129	42	24
Washington	10,419	7,471	2,271	333	198	146
Wyoming ^b	1,129	1,006	59	55	3	6

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All data for Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^cVermont includes all inmates under "white."

^dFigures for race were estimated.

^eTennessee reported persons whose race was neither black nor white under unknown race.

^fMontana includes all Hispanic inmates under "white."

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bSome or all Hispanic prisoners reported under "unknown"

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995).

Table 6.25

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By Hispanic origin, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population on Dec. 31, 1993	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Not known
United States, total	946,946	138,699	602,416	205,831
Federal	89,587	24,262	64,867	458
State	857,359	114,437	537,549	205,373
Northeast	145,425	33,052	86,037	26,336
Connecticut ^a	13,691	3,671	10,020	0
Maine	1,469	2	1,467	0
Massachusetts	10,034	1,831	7,679	524
New Hampshire	1,775	144	1,631	0
New Jersey	23,831	4,117	19,698	16
New York	64,569	21,135	43,149	285
Pennsylvania	26,050	1,762	NA	24,288
Rhode Island ^a	2,783	390	2,393	0
Vermont ^a	1,223	0	0	1,223
Midwest	173,277	5,744	125,290	42,243
Illinois	34,495	3,289	31,206	0
Indiana	14,470	295	14,175	0
Iowa	4,898	122	4,761	15
Kansas ^b	5,727	285	5,442	0
Michigan ^c	39,318	655	38,663	0
Minnesota	4,200	208	3,992	0
Missouri	16,178	187	15,977	14
Nebraska ^b	2,518	166	2,352	0
North Dakota	498	16	482	0
Ohio	40,641	NA	NA	40,641
South Dakota	1,553	NA	NA	1,553
Wisconsin	8,781	521	8,240	20
South	350,825	20,357	197,490	132,978
Alabama	18,624	2	18,622	0
Arkansas	8,625	32	8,593	0
Delaware ^a	4,210	190	3,920	100
District of Columbia ^a	10,845	18	10,692	135
Florida	53,048	3,309	49,739	0
Georgia	27,783	195	0	27,588
Kentucky	10,440	23	10,417	0
Louisiana ^d	22,468	NA	NA	22,468
Maryland	20,264	0	0	20,264
Mississippi	9,907	46	9,855	6
North Carolina ^d	21,892	NA	NA	21,892
Oklahoma	16,409	511	15,898	0
South Carolina	18,704	35	18,060	609
Tennessee ^d	12,824	NA	NA	12,824
Texas	70,127	15,914	49,894	4,319
Virginia	22,850	77	0	22,773
West Virginia	1,805	5	1,800	0
West	187,832	55,284	128,732	3,816
Alaska ^{a,b}	2,703	62	2,641	0
Arizona	17,811	5,589	12,219	3
California	119,951	41,220	75,562	3,169
Colorado ^b	9,462	2,400	6,936	126
Hawaii ^{a,b}	3,129	154	2,871	104
Idaho ^b	2,606	378	2,196	32
Montana	1,541	24	1,517	0
Nevada	6,138	557	5,578	3
New Mexico	3,498	1,970	1,490	38
Oregon	6,557	681	5,872	4
Utah	2,888	470	2,394	24
Washington	10,419	1,667	8,439	313
Wyoming	1,129	112	1,017	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All data for Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bAlaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, and Nebraska estimated the number of Hispanic prisoners.

^cMichigan reported only Mexican-Americans as Hispanic prisoners and reported other Hispanic inmates as non-Hispanic.

^dLouisiana, North Carolina, and Tennessee do not identify inmates by Hispanic origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.9.

Table 6.26

Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on December 31

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1992 and 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length												
	Total			More than 1 year			1 year or less and unsentenced						
	1992	1993	Percent change	1992	1993	Percent change	Total			1 year or less		Unsentenced	
							1992	1993	Percent change	1992	1993	1992	1993
United States, total	850,566	909,186	6.9%	817,396	876,392	7.2%	33,170	32,794	-1.1%	14,233	13,968	18,937	18,826
Federal ^a	72,071	80,815	12.1	60,741	69,143	13.8	11,330	11,672	3.0	3,523	3,495	7,807	8,177
State	778,495	828,371	6.4	756,655	807,249	6.7	21,840	21,122	-3.3	10,710	10,473	11,130	10,649
Northeast	134,275	141,407	5.3	129,763	135,990	4.8	4,512	5,417	20.1	1,884	2,536	2,628	2,881
Connecticut ^b	11,055	13,384	21.1	8,484	10,232	20.6	2,571	3,152	22.6	720	985	1,851	2,167
Maine	1,510	1,437	-4.8	1,483	1,414	-4.7	27	23	-14.8	27	23	X	X
Massachusetts	10,053	10,034	-0.2	9,665	9,274	-4.0	388	760	95.9	340	678	48	82
New Hampshire	1,864	1,899	1.9	1,796	1,826	1.7	68	73	7.4	16	19	52	54
New Jersey	19,117	20,237	5.9	19,117	20,095	5.1	0	142	X	0	142	0	X
New York	61,736	64,569	4.6	61,736	64,569	4.6	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	24,990	26,059	4.3	24,968	26,045	4.3	22	14	-36.4	8	5	14	9
Rhode Island ^b	2,739	2,600	-5.1	1,692	1,677	-0.9	1,047	923	-11.8	512	480	535	443
Vermont ^b	1,211	1,188	-1.9	822	858	4.4	389	330	-15.2	261	204	128	126
Midwest	166,204	172,810	4.0	165,633	172,196	4.0	571	614	7.5	301	229	270	385
Illinois ^a	31,640	34,495	9.0	31,640	34,495	9.0	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0
Indiana	13,945	14,470	3.8	13,791	14,364	4.2	154	106	-31.2	148	100	6	6
Iowa	4,518	4,898	8.4	4,518	4,898	8.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	6,033	5,732	-5.0	6,033	5,732	-5.0	0	X	X	0	X	0	X
Michigan	39,113	39,318	0.5	39,113	39,318	0.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	3,849	4,060	5.5	3,781	4,030	6.6	68	30	-55.9	0	0	68	30
Missouri	16,189	16,178	-0.1	16,181	16,178	0.0	8	0	X	8	0	X	X
Nebraska	2,670	2,483	-7.0	2,577	2,416	-6.2	93	67	-28.0	76	51	17	16
North Dakota	550	572	4.0	501	520	3.8	49	52	6.1	49	52	0	0
Ohio	37,997	40,253	5.9	37,997	40,253	5.9	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0
South Dakota	1,509	1,570	4.0	1,509	1,570	4.0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin ^a	8,191	8,781	7.2	7,992	8,422	5.4	199	359	80.4	20	26	179	333
South	305,023	327,159	7.3	296,210	319,697	7.9	8,813	7,462	-15.3	6,243	5,359	2,570	2,103
Alabama	17,151	18,313	6.8	16,636	17,858	7.3	515	455	-11.7	515	455	0	0
Arkansas	7,709	7,702	-0.1	7,658	7,574	-1.1	51	128	151.0	51	128	0	0
Delaware ^b	3,975	4,129	3.9	2,678	2,779	3.8	1,297	1,350	4.1	686	742	611	608
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	10,243	10,342	1.0	6,973	8,691	24.6	3,270	1,651	-49.5	1,532	384	1,738	1,267
Florida	48,302	53,048	9.8	48,285	52,883	9.5	17	165	X	17	165	X	X
Georgia	25,290	27,783	9.9	24,848	27,079	9.0	442	704	59.3	442	704	X	X
Kentucky	8,720	8,622	-1.1	8,720	8,622	-1.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	16,233	16,078	-1.0	16,168	16,078	-0.6	65	X	X	65	X	0	X
Maryland	19,677	19,992	1.6	18,524	18,863	1.8	1,153	1,129	-2.1	1,153	1,129	X	X
Mississippi	7,873	8,326	5.8	7,740	8,165	5.5	133	161	21.1	133	161	0	0
North Carolina	20,662	22,098	6.9	19,965	21,367	7.0	697	731	4.9	489	525	208	206
Oklahoma ^a	12,211	12,108	-0.8	12,211	12,108	-0.8	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	X	X
South Carolina	16,462	16,933	2.9	15,289	15,947	4.3	1,173	986	-15.9	1,160	964	13	22
Tennessee	10,729	11,495	7.1	10,729	11,495	7.1	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0
Texas	61,178	70,127	14.6	61,178	70,127	14.6	0	NA	X	0	NA	0	X
Virginia	16,934	18,258	7.8	16,934	18,256	7.8	0	2	X	0	2	X	X
West Virginia	1,674	1,805	7.8	1,674	1,805	7.8	0	0	X	X	X	0	0
West	172,993	186,995	8.1	165,049	179,366	8.7	7,944	7,629	-4.0	2,282	2,349	5,662	5,280
Alaska ^b	2,498	2,703	8.2	1,686	2,703	60.3	812	NA	X	142	NA	670	NA
Arizona	16,477	17,811	8.1	15,850	17,160	8.3	627	651	3.8	627	651	0	0
California	109,496	119,951	9.5	105,467	115,573	9.6	4,029	4,378	8.7	0	0	4,029	4,378
Colorado ^a	8,460	8,902	5.2	8,460	8,902	5.2	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	X	X
Hawaii ^b	2,674	2,814	5.2	1,974	2,051	3.9	700	763	9.0	56	76	644	687
Idaho	2,164	2,500	15.5	2,164	2,500	15.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,466	1,541	5.1	1,466	1,541	5.1	0	0	X	0	0	X	X
Nevada	5,978	6,153	2.9	5,820	6,026	3.5	158	127	-19.6	0	0	158	127
New Mexico ^a	3,290	3,499	6.4	3,139	3,339	6.4	151	160	6.0	117	160	34	NA
Oregon	6,487	6,544	0.9	5,162	5,106	-1.1	1,325	1,438	8.5	1,325	1,438	0	0
Utah	2,958	3,046	3.0	2,859	2,966	3.7	99	80	-19.2	14	22	85	58
Washington	9,981	10,429	4.5	9,939	10,398	4.6	42	31	-26.2	1	1	41	30
Wyoming	1,064	1,102	3.6	1,063	1,101	3.6	1	1	X	0	1	1	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to 1 year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.18.

Table 6.27

Prisoner population over age 55

By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1990, 1992, and 1994

Jurisdiction	Total over age 55			Total over age 75		
	1990	1992	1994	1990	1992	1994
Total	19,160	23,025	27,674	511	586	701
Alabama	696 ^a	810	526	0	0	8
Alaska	83	100	110 ^b	4	3	2 ^b
Arizona	417	490	638	9	18	26
Arkansas	159	190	221	10	3	4
California	1,653	2,127	2,597	40	76	70
Colorado	155	189	241	1	6	18
Connecticut	117	154	204	1	1	3
Delaware	66 ^c	82	96	1 ^c	4	6
Florida	948	1,206	1,529	14	39	52
Georgia	626	576	773	46	17	22
Hawaii	12	62	85 ^b	0	5	5 ^b
Idaho	66 ^c	88	131	2 ^c	9	10
Illinois	521	593	713	10	13	13
Indiana	223	407	474	10	8	1
Iowa	46 ^d	192	61	0	8	0
Kansas	152	174	193	4	4	5
Kentucky	255	325	640	5	5	7
Louisiana	569	308	470	0	8	10
Maine	63	42	30	6	2	5
Maryland	322	356	155	11	10	0
Massachusetts	210	272	345	1	1	8
Michigan	732	940	1,171	18	25	37
Minnesota	88	103	130	5	3	6
Mississippi	222	251	294	6	9	7
Missouri	306	333	424	3	10	7
Montana	51	65	86	3	4	6
Nebraska	62	70	77	2	2	1
Nevada	231	258	305	11	8	11
New Hampshire	49	68	97	1	3	3
New Jersey	154 ^e	845 ^f	429	X	X	0
New Mexico	79	112	111	0	0	3
New York	925	920	1,339	18	20	27
North Carolina	482	485	542	9	13	19
North Dakota	14	15	26	0	0	1
Ohio	884	1,019	1,050	33	39	36
Oklahoma	315	344	456	10	9	12
Oregon	157	233	256	3	12	13
Pennsylvania	688	717	884	13	19	24
Rhode Island	40	53	53	1	2	1
South Carolina	351	314	380	14	11	17
South Dakota	91 ^g	43	71	4 ^g	3	6
Tennessee	268	335	467	8	10	13
Texas	1,176	1,406	2,158	32	40	51
Utah	82	87	114	0	2	1
Vermont	22	30	28	0	0	0
Virginia	353	448	516	4	9	14
Washington	297	357	392	11	15	24
West Virginia	72	83	110	7	5	10
Wisconsin	176	214	258	39 ^h	9	11
Wyoming	31	29	39	1	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3,403	4,105	5,179	80	64	65

Note: This information was collected through a mail survey sent to the director of each State department of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Questionnaires may have been forwarded to another office.

^aIncludes prisoners age 50 to 55.

^bData as of June 30, 1993.

^cData as of June 30, 1988.

^dPrisoners age 61 to 80.

^ePrisoners age 60 and older.

^fIncludes prisoners age 50 and older.

^gData as of June 30, 1987.

^hPrisoners age 65 and older.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), p. xxxii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.28

Female prisoners in State and Federal institutions

By security classification, type of offense, and jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Security classification				Type of offense					
	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Other	Violent offenses	Property offenses	Victimless offenses	Drug/alcohol offenses	Domestic violence offenses	Other
Alabama ^a	128	580	257	--	502	424	--	156	--	33
Alaska	2	36	26	86	46	35	--	32	--	37
Arizona	24	444	413	144	214	347	--	413	--	21
Arkansas	87	388	75	--	193	259	--	91	--	7
California	--	--	--	--	1,716	2,486	324	2,716	--	281
Connecticut	179	236	424	23	--	164	--	231	--	467
Delaware	12	47	155	45	132	30	1	5	60	50
District of Columbia	0	599	142	--	137	4	--	439	--	161
Florida	6	752	1,596	136	1,039	581	77	938	--	3
Georgia	204	530	666	340	601	649	57	406	--	27
Hawaii	0	123	35	21	32	56	52	39	0	--
Idaho	0	19	41	55	14	60	14	52	--	1
Illinois	136	439	973	117	616	525	0	459	0	65
Indiana	355	322	99	--	122	318	132	204	0	--
Iowa	27	105	86	48	75	101	--	63	--	--
Kansas	43	83	165	26	97	86	NA	107	NA	27
Kentucky	2	221	121	58	159	142	0	82	0	19
Louisiana	51	311	162	0	166	170	5	147	0	0
Maryland	117	360	268	132	181	0	436	182	7	49
Massachusetts	0	380	55	241	229	155	405	236	0	14
Michigan ^a	110	43	885	687	656	12	514	372	0	10
Minnesota	3	100	42	71	53	66	0	51	28	18
Mississippi	39	267	161	1	191	234	--	181	--	--
Missouri	87	190	420	217	280	413	0	202	0	19
Montana	0	11	18	12	27	32	0	7	0	0
Nebraska	49	43	44	42	46	64	1	53	NA	12
Nevada	26	136	215	39	99	140	18	179	--	--
New Hampshire	25	70	55	15	9 ^a	35 ^a	--	131 ^a	--	--
New Jersey	358	0	481	0	159	183	34	429	25	--
New Mexico	3	105	88	18	50 ^a	44 ^a	63 ^a	68 ^a	--	--
New York	712	1,873	883	0	930	287	--	2,251	--	--
North Carolina	1	453	553	88	364	355	NA	312	NA	64
North Dakota	2	5	7	0	5	9	0	0	0	0
Ohio	62	795	1,422	252	836	1,138	109	577	50	5
Oklahoma	116	118	610	238	371	370	NA	553	NA	327
Oregon	10	92	194	59	159	95	10	91	NA	--
Pennsylvania	459	252	415	0	421	0	0	320	0	--
Rhode Island	0	91	46	28	12	0	19	--	--	15
South Carolina	35	366	520	69	277	401	40	251	2	19
South Dakota	14	48	22	0	34	3	9	22	13	3
Tennessee	4	212	136	20	200	109	--	56	--	31
Virginia	0	665	0	0	214	312	0	139	0	--
Washington	49	113	464	0	183	109	0	354	0	--
West Virginia	4	50	50	0	30	20	45	5	4	0
Wisconsin	78	69	176	50	135	130	17	89	--	--
Wyoming	1	35	19	5	18	3	27	10	2	--
Federal Bureau of Prisons	95	151	1,972	3,312	243	455	225	3,649	--	805

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons in December 1993. Colorado, Maine, and Utah did not respond to the survey. Information was unavailable for Texas and Vermont. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aThe data are estimates.

Source: Contact Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publishing, January 1994), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.29

Pregnant inmates in State and Federal institutions and babies born to inmates during past 12 months

By jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Number of pregnant inmates	Babies born during past 12 months
Alabama	24	0
Alaska	2	6
Arizona	15	28
Arkansas	6	0
California	(a)	0 ^b
Connecticut	20	NA
Delaware	6	11
District of Columbia	12	24
Florida	40	80
Georgia	20	51
Hawaii	1	0
Idaho	14	0 ^c
Illinois	25	67
Indiana	11	10
Iowa	5	12
Kansas	--	9
Kentucky	6	14
Louisiana	9	26
Maryland	9	0
Massachusetts	4	17
Michigan	17	0 ^c
Minnesota	5	7
Mississippi	7	13
Missouri	20	31
Montana	0	0
Nebraska	3	0
Nevada	12	0
New Hampshire	4	3
New Jersey	15	27
New Mexico	7	5
New York	NA	95
North Carolina	32	24
North Dakota	0	0
Ohio	33	0
Oklahoma	26	55
Oregon	5	0
Pennsylvania	10	28
Rhode Island	14	0
South Carolina	9	0
South Dakota	1	7
Tennessee	5	4
Texas	23	69
Virginia	1	28
Washington	6	20 ^b
West Virginia	0	0
Wisconsin	4	0
Wyoming	1	1
Federal Bureau of Prisons	105	17

Note: See Note, table 6.28.

^aNot tracked.^bDeliveries occur at community facilities.^cDeliveries occur at local hospitals.

Source: Contact Publications, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, February 1994), pp. 8-10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.30

Prison admissions in 38 StatesBy admission type and demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Characteristics	Percent of State prison admissions		
	All admissions	New court commitments	Parole revocations
Number of admissions	431,279	288,211	127,060
Total	100%	100%	100%
Sex			
Male	92.1	91.3	93.7
Female	7.9	8.7	6.3
Race ^b			
White	44.9	44.7	46.1
Black	54.2	54.3	53.1
Other ^c	0.9	1.0	0.8
Hispanic origin ^d			
Hispanic	19.5	19.0	21.5
Non-Hispanic	80.5	81.0	78.5
Age at admission			
Under 18 years	1.3	1.9	0.1
18 to 24 years	29.7	34.4	19.4
25 to 29 years	23.1	21.7	26.1
30 to 34 years	20.0	18.2	24.0
35 to 44 years	20.1	18.1	24.4
45 to 54 years	4.5	4.4	4.8
55 years and older	1.3	1.4	1.0
Median age	29 years	28 years	30 years
Education			
8th grade or less	16.4%	16.9%	14.3%
9th to 11th grade	46.0	45.6	47.3
High school graduate	29.6	29.3	31.1
Some college	7.6	7.9	6.6
Other	0.4	0.4	0.7
Median education	11th grade	11th grade	11th grade

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Corrections Reporting Program. Thirty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data on prison admissions. Thirty-six States provided data on prison releases and entries to parole. Twenty-nine States and the CYA provided data on discharges from parole.

The 431,279 prison admissions reported by 38 States, the District of Columbia, and the CYA accounted for nearly 93 percent of all prison admissions nationwide during 1992.

"New court commitments" are offenders entering prison directly from a sentence by a court and not from an unsuccessful period of community supervision.

Data on race were reported for 92.7 percent of the 431,279 admissions to prison with a total sentence of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 74.3 percent, and data on education for 49.1 percent. Data on race also were reported for 92.0 percent of the 288,211 new court commitments with a sentence of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 72.3 percent, and data on education for 56.0 percent. Data on race were reported for 94.3 percent of the 127,060 parole revocations with an original sentence of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 78.8 percent, and data on education for 30.5 percent. Data on age at admission were reported for 99.9 percent of all admissions, new court commitments, and parole revocations. The median is the point above which and below which 50 percent of all cases fall.

For methodology, see Appendix 18.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.^dIncludes persons of all races.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 12.

Table 6.31

Prison admissions in 38 StatesBy offense and admission type, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	Percent of State prison admissions		
	All admissions	New court commitments	Parole revocations
Number of admissions	425,746	286,164	123,637
All offenses	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	27.1	28.6	24.0
Homicide	3.5	4.1	2.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.5	2.8	1.6
Murder	2.0	2.4	1.3
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.4	0.5	0.3
Negligent manslaughter	1.0	1.2	0.5
Unspecified homicide	0.1	0.1	(b)
Kidnaping	0.5	0.6	0.4
Rape	2.2	2.3	1.8
Other sexual assault	2.8	3.4	1.5
Robbery	10.7	9.9	12.2
Assault	6.9	7.5	5.6
Other violent	0.6	0.7	0.5
Property offenses	34.1	31.2	40.3
Burglary	15.4	13.3	20.0
Larceny-theft	9.0	8.1	10.8
Motor vehicle theft	2.8	2.5	3.6
Arson	0.5	0.6	0.4
Fraud	3.7	3.8	3.6
Stolen property	1.9	2.1	1.3
Other property	0.8	0.9	0.5
Drug offenses	29.2	30.4	26.4
Possession	6.4	6.7	5.2
Trafficking	17.6	18.8	14.8
Other drug	5.2	4.8	6.3
Public-order offenses	8.1	8.8	6.8
Weapons	2.4	2.4	2.5
Driving while intoxicated	2.4	2.6	1.9
Other public-order	3.4	3.8	2.3
Other offenses	1.5	1.1	2.5

Note: See Note, table 6.30. Data on most serious offense were reported for 98.7 percent of 431,279 admissions to State prison with a total sentence of more than 1 year. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 13.

Table 6.32

New court commitments to prisons in 38 StatesBy offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	All new court commitments	Sex		Race ^b			Hispanic ^d
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^c	
Number of admissions	286,164	261,188	24,640	117,936	143,168	2,542	38,935
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	28.6	29.7	16.4	28.3	28.5	40.5	28.1
Homicide	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	6.4	4.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.7	3.3
Murder	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.4
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
Negligent manslaughter	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.9
Unspecified homicide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	(e)
Kidnaping	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.6
Rape	2.3	2.5	0.2	3.1	1.6	3.9	2.1
Other sexual assault	3.4	3.7	0.4	5.9	1.5	4.4	2.8
Robbery	9.9	10.4	5.4	6.5	12.6	10.7	10.2
Assault	7.5	7.7	5.1	7.1	7.7	12.0	7.7
Other violent	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.5
Property offenses	31.2	30.7	36.5	37.6	27.3	30.4	21.6
Burglary	13.3	14.0	5.2	16.6	10.8	14.8	11.4
Larceny-theft	8.1	7.4	16.1	9.1	7.9	6.8	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	2.5	2.6	0.9	2.9	2.1	2.7	3.2
Arson	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3
Fraud	3.8	3.0	11.6	4.9	3.2	2.7	0.9
Stolen property	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.9
Other property	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.4
Drug offenses	30.4	29.4	40.3	21.6	36.3	15.3	41.3
Possession	6.7	6.6	8.0	3.7	8.7	2.8	6.8
Trafficking	18.8	18.3	24.2	13.9	21.7	9.6	29.2
Other drug	4.8	4.5	8.2	4.0	5.9	3.0	5.2
Public-order offenses	8.8	9.1	5.6	11.2	7.1	12.5	7.5
Weapons	2.4	2.6	0.7	1.7	2.9	1.7	2.5
Driving while intoxicated	2.6	2.7	1.2	4.9	0.8	6.5	3.9
Other public-order	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.7	3.4	4.3	1.2
Other offenses	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.5

Note: See Note, table 6.30. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

^dIncludes persons of all races.

^eLess than 0.05 percent.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992**, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 17.

Table 6.33

New court commitments to prisons in 38 StatesBy offense and age at admission, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	Age at admission for new court commitments						
	Under 18 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and older
Number of admissions	5,212	98,340	62,079	51,974	51,790	12,547	3,979
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	50.9	32.3	26.0	24.5	24.6	31.1	43.7
Homicide	9.9	5.0	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.8	7.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7.1	3.6	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.1	4.5
Murder	6.5	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.4
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1
Negligent manslaughter	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.6
Unspecified homicide	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Kidnaping	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3
Rape	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.1	4.6	7.4
Other sexual assault	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.5	4.8	9.1	17.8
Robbery	23.2	13.9	9.9	7.7	5.7	3.3	1.8
Assault	13.2	8.6	6.9	6.5	6.4	7.7	8.0
Other violent	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0
Property offenses	30.5	33.3	31.4	31.2	30.0	23.7	17.4
Burglary	16.0	16.3	13.4	12.5	10.4	5.9	3.4
Larceny-theft	5.7	6.8	8.1	8.9	10.2	9.2	7.1
Motor vehicle theft	4.8	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.7
Arson	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0
Fraud	0.5	2.5	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.0
Stolen property	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.7
Other property	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Drug offenses	13.7	27.3	32.6	33.0	33.3	30.2	21.3
Possession	3.4	5.9	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.1	4.9
Trafficking	8.3	17.3	20.4	20.3	20.0	18.4	12.9
Other drug	2.0	4.0	5.1	5.6	5.6	4.8	3.5
Public-order offenses	4.4	6.2	8.9	10.1	10.9	13.7	16.6
Weapons	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4
Driving while intoxicated	(b)	0.6	2.5	3.6	4.3	6.4	8.7
Other public-order	1.8	2.7	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.5
Other offenses	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0

Note: See Note, table 6.30. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

Table 6.34

Maximum sentence length for new court commitments to prisons in 38 StatesBy offense, sex, and race, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	Maximum sentence length (in months)										
	All	Median ^b	Mean ^c	Male				Female			
				White		Black		White		Black	
				Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
All offenses	100%	48	67	36	64	48	73	36	51	36	52
Violent offenses	28.4	72	104	61	99	75	113	60	95	60	86
Homicide	4.2	240	188	180	162	288	221	144	139	144	152
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.8	433	240	1,188	225	420	266	300	189	228	179
Murder	2.3	Life	279	Life	275	1,176	295	Life	231	271	200
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	132	152	120	118	156	174	109	123	121	145
Negligent manslaughter	1.3	96	122	72	103	120	150	60	95	85	119
Unspecified homicide	0.1	240	192	300	183	240	201	210	167	(d)	(d)
Kidnaping	0.6	96	123	84	114	120	141	60	97	96	102
Rape	2.1	120	144	108	143	120	153	120	156	(d)	(d)
Other sexual assault	3.5	72	99	72	101	72	99	72	103	72	107
Robbery	10.0	72	99	60	93	72	105	54	83	60	80
Assault	7.4	48	74	42	66	60	81	48	75	36	58
Other violent	0.7	48	60	36	55	60	68	36	45	42	57
Property offenses	30.8	36	53	36	54	36	54	30	43	24	40
Burglary	12.9	48	65	48	65	48	67	36	60	36	52
Larceny-theft	8.1	24	40	27	42	24	41	24	36	24	34
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	36	41	36	40	36	44	24	33	30	31
Arson	0.6	60	81	60	79	60	92	60	72	54	75
Fraud	3.7	36	47	36	50	36	46	36	44	30	46
Stolen property	2.3	36	45	36	46	36	45	30	38	24	35
Other property	0.9	36	42	36	42	36	42	24	29	24	29
Drug offenses	30.8	40	58	36	51	48	63	32	46	36	50
Possession	5.5	36	53	36	46	48	57	29	38	36	48
Trafficking	20.0	48	61	36	53	48	68	36	50	36	56
Other drug	5.3	24	48	24	47	36	51	24	40	24	35
Public-order offenses	9.0	24	38	24	35	30	42	24	34	24	34
Weapons	2.5	36	45	30	39	36	47	27	31	24	33
Driving while intoxicated	2.6	24	28	24	29	24	26	24	29	24	22
Other public-order	3.8	24	40	24	40	24	41	24	36	24	35
Other offenses	1.1	24	45	24	40	30	53	24	43	24	38

Note: See Note, table 6.30. Data on maximum sentence length were reported for 90.0 percent of the 284,020 new court commitments with a total sentence of more than 1 year for whom the most serious offense was reported. Data on white males are based on 99,174 cases; black males, 116,858 cases; white females, 8,885 cases; and black females, 12,250 cases. "Maximum sentence length" is the sentence length that an offender may be required to serve for the most serious offense. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes sentences of life without parole, life plus additional years, life, and death.

^cExcludes sentences of life without parole, life plus additional years, life, and death.

^dFewer than 10 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 22, 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.35

Time served by first releases from State prisons in 36 StatesBy offense, sex, and race, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	Percent of releases	Time served in prison by first releases from State prison (in months)									
		Median	Mean	Male				Female			
				White		Black		White		Black	
				Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
All offenses	100.0%	13	22	13	21	14	23	10	15	10	15
Violent offenses	24.6	24	37	23	35	26	40	20	30	19	30
Homicide	2.6	46	64	38	56	56	73	34	48	39	53
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.5	70	85	66	83	74	92	58	66	56	67
Murder	1.0	84	96	83	96	94	104	69	75	81	81
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	53	61	45	53	55	64	33	42	37	49
Negligent manslaughter	1.1	26	36	24	31	32	44	21	30	30	38
Unspecified homicide	(b)	23	25	16	18	31	32	21	21	4	4
Kidnaping	0.4	31	45	25	38	36	53	25	32	51	45
Rape	1.7	47	59	42	54	55	68	44	42	45	49
Other sexual assault	2.8	24	30	25	31	22	30	24	28	26	23
Robbery	9.9	27	39	26	39	28	40	18	26	18	26
Assault	6.5	16	24	15	23	16	24	16	23	13	18
Other violent	0.6	16	21	14	20	19	25	11	16	13	20
Property offenses	34.0	11	17	11	18	11	18	8	12	7	11
Burglary	14.5	14	22	14	21	16	23	11	15	11	16
Larceny-theft	9.3	8	13	9	13	9	14	8	11	7	10
Motor vehicle theft	2.4	11	14	11	13	11	13	8	10	5	8
Arson	0.7	18	26	17	26	21	29	15	23	12	18
Fraud	4.1	9	14	10	15	9	14	8	12	7	11
Stolen property	2.1	9	14	10	15	9	14	7	11	6	9
Other property	0.9	7	12	7	12	7	12	7	10	7	12
Drug offenses	30.7	12	16	13	16	12	16	10	13	10	13
Possession	7.4	10	15	10	14	10	15	8	11	8	12
Trafficking	18.6	14	18	14	17	14	17	12	14	12	15
Other drug	4.7	8	13	10	14	9	13	7	10	7	9
Public-order offenses	9.5	8	13	8	12	8	14	7	10	9	12
Weapons	2.3	11	17	11	16	11	17	11	13	8	12
Driving while intoxicated	3.3	7	9	8	10	4	6	6	7	4	8
Other public-order	4.0	8	14	8	14	9	15	8	12	9	12
Other offenses	1.2	11	16	10	16	11	18	11	14	10	11

Note: See Note, table 6.30. Data are based on 219,610 first releases with a total sentence of more than 1 year for whom the most serious offense, sex, and time served were reported. Data on white males are based on 76,741 cases; black males, 87,711 cases; white females, 7,336 cases; and black females, 9,477 cases. All data exclude persons released from prison by escape, death, transfer, appeal, or detainee. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992**, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 38, 45. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.36

Characteristics of Federal prisonersUnited States, 1990-94^a

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,347	100.0%	71,608	100.0%	79,859	100.0%	89,129	100.0%	94,558	100.0%
Sex										
Male	60,346	92.3	65,954	92.1	73,460	92.0	82,251	92.3	87,427	92.5
Female	5,001	7.7	5,654	7.9	6,399	8.0	6,878	7.7	7,131	7.5
Race										
White	43,191	66.1	46,868	65.5	51,932	65.0	56,536	63.4	58,403	61.8
Black	20,495	31.4	22,727	31.7	25,763	32.3	30,169	33.8	33,448	35.4
Other ^b	1,661	2.5	2,013	2.8	2,164	2.7	2,424	2.7	2,707	2.9
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	17,520	26.8	19,086	26.7	21,667	27.1	24,262	27.2	25,226	26.7
Non-Hispanic	47,827	73.2	52,522	73.3	58,192	72.9	64,867	72.8	69,332	73.3
Age										
Less than 18 years	50	0.1	53	0.1	50	0.1	39	B	49	0.1
18 to 25 years	8,628	13.2	9,322	13.0	10,645	13.3	12,398	13.9	12,819	13.6
26 to 30 years	11,808	18.1	12,653	17.7	14,160	17.7	15,673	17.6	16,649	17.6
31 to 35 years	13,166	20.2	14,254	19.9	15,547	19.5	17,117	19.2	18,150	19.2
36 to 40 years	11,418	17.5	12,736	17.8	13,958	17.5	15,258	17.1	16,037	17.0
41 to 45 years	8,752	13.4	9,715	13.6	10,747	13.5	11,719	13.1	12,226	12.9
46 to 50 years	5,221	8.0	5,869	8.2	6,830	8.6	7,751	8.7	8,566	9.1
51 to 55 years	3,056	4.7	3,405	4.8	3,864	4.8	4,573	5.1	5,053	5.3
56 to 60 years	1,770	2.7	1,960	2.7	2,237	2.8	2,526	2.8	2,733	2.9
61 to 65 years	934	1.4	1,028	1.4	1,155	1.4	1,299	1.5	1,388	1.5
66 years and older	518	0.8	605	0.8	639	0.8	771	0.9	881	0.9
Region										
Northeast	8,498	13.0	10,057	14.0	11,458	14.3	14,523	16.3	18,643	19.7
North Central	9,619	14.7	9,589	13.4	10,085	12.6	11,089	12.4	12,436	13.2
Mid-Atlantic	10,467	16.0	11,322	15.8	12,788	16.0	14,790	16.6	14,754	15.6
Southeast	10,791	16.5	11,338	15.8	11,601	14.5	13,778	15.5	16,346	17.3
South Central	14,150	21.7	16,181	22.6	19,524	24.4	20,122	22.6	17,868	18.9
West	11,822	18.1	13,121	18.3	14,403	18.0	14,827	16.6	14,511	15.3
Security level^c										
High	X	X	8,373	11.7	8,466	10.6	8,731	9.8	9,550	10.1
Medium	X	X	22,920	32.0	25,437	31.9	25,052	28.1	24,509	25.9
Low	X	X	9,103	12.7	10,923	13.7	16,609	18.6	20,509	21.7
Minimum	X	X	13,078	18.3	16,413	20.6	17,906	20.1	20,234	21.4
Administrative ^d	X	X	10,456	14.6	10,432	13.1	12,060	13.5	10,295	10.9
Contract ^e	X	X	7,678	10.7	8,188	10.3	8,771	9.8	9,461	10.0
Citizenship										
U.S. citizen	47,524	72.7	52,151	72.8	58,109	72.8	65,258	73.2	69,599	73.6
Non-U.S. citizen	15,823	24.2	17,695	24.7	19,899	24.9	22,305	25.0	23,349	24.7
Unavailable	2,000	3.1	1,762	2.5	1,851	2.3	1,566	1.8	1,610	1.7

Note: These data include Federal Bureau of Prisons designated population only, which refers to prisoners who have been assigned to a facility. Data for age are missing for 26 prisoners in 1990, 8 in 1991, 27 in 1992, 5 in 1993, and 7 in 1994.

^eFacilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

^cAs of 1991, security level designations were revised. Therefore 1990 data are not comparable.

^dIncludes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pretrial status regardless of security level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, **Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1990**, pp. 9, 10; **1991**, pp. 9, 10, 12; **1992**, pp. 9, 10, 12; **1993**, pp. 9, 10, 12; **1994**, pp. 9, 10, 12 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.37

Characteristics of Federal prisonersBy type of facility, United States, 1994^a

	Total		Prisoners confined in:			
			Bureau of Prisons facilities		Contract facilities ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,558	100.0%	85,097	100.0%	9,461	100.0%
Sex						
Male	87,427	92.5	79,203	93.1	8,224	86.9
Female	7,131	7.5	5,894	6.9	1,237	13.1
Race						
White	58,403	61.8	51,408	60.4	6,995	73.9
Black	33,448	35.4	31,289	36.8	2,159	22.8
Other ^c	2,707	2.9	2,400	2.8	307	3.2
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	25,226	26.7	21,893	25.7	3,333	35.2
Non-Hispanic	69,332	73.3	63,204	74.3	6,128	64.8
Age						
Less than 18 years	49	0.1	3	B	46	0.5
18 to 25 years	12,819	13.6	11,365	13.4	1,454	15.4
26 to 30 years	16,649	17.6	14,870	17.5	1,779	18.8
31 to 35 years	18,150	19.2	16,299	19.2	1,851	19.6
36 to 40 years	16,037	17.0	14,491	17.0	1,546	16.3
41 to 45 years	12,226	12.9	11,081	13.0	1,145	12.1
46 to 50 years	8,566	9.1	7,775	9.1	791	8.4
51 to 55 years	5,053	5.3	4,641	5.5	412	4.4
56 to 60 years	2,733	2.9	2,480	2.9	253	2.7
61 to 65 years	1,388	1.5	1,272	1.5	116	1.2
65 years and older	881	0.9	813	1.0	68	0.7
Region						
Northeast	18,643	19.7	17,833	21.0	810	8.6
North Central	12,436	13.2	11,673	13.7	763	8.1
Mid-Atlantic	14,754	15.6	13,421	15.8	1,333	14.1
Southeast	16,346	17.3	15,376	18.1	970	10.3
South Central	17,868	18.9	14,251	16.7	3,617	38.2
West	14,511	15.3	12,543	14.7	1,968	20.8
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	69,599	73.6	63,309	74.4	6,290	66.5
Non-U.S. citizen	23,349	24.7	20,271	23.8	3,078	32.5
Unavailable	1,610	1.7	1,517	1.8	93	1.0

Note: See Note, table 6.36.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bFacilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.^cIncludes Asians and Native Americans.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, **Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 9, 10.

Table 6.38

Security level of facilities housing Federal prisonersBy sex and race of prisoner, United States, 1994^a

	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other ^b		White		Black		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,558	100.0%	54,317	100.0%	30,591	100.0%	2,519	100.0%	4,086	100.0%	2,857	100.0%	188	100.0%
Security level														
High	9,550	10.1	4,289	7.9	4,881	16.0	293	11.6	51	1.2	34	1.2	2	1.1
Medium	24,509	25.9	13,409	24.7	10,286	33.6	789	31.3	22	0.5	3	0.1	0	X
Low	20,509	21.7	12,238	22.5	5,976	19.5	498	19.8	1,016	24.9	717	25.1	64	34.0
Minimum	20,234	21.4	11,967	22.0	4,899	16.0	243	9.6	1,694	41.5	1,366	47.8	65	34.6
Administrative ^c	10,295	10.9	6,163	11.3	2,842	9.3	430	17.1	559	13.7	285	10.0	16	8.5
Contract ^d	9,461	10.0	6,251	11.5	1,707	5.6	266	10.6	744	18.2	452	15.8	41	21.8

Note: See Note, table 6.36.

^dFacilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.^cIncludes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pretrial status regardless of security level.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 12.

Table 6.39

Type of commitment offense among Federal prisonersBy sex and race of prisoner, United States, 1994^a

Offense	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other ^b		White		Black		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	84,661	100.0%	48,359	100.0%	27,441	100.0%	2,144	100.0%	3,814	100.0%	2,729	100.0%	174	100.0%
Federal offenses														
Drug	82,127	97.0	47,622	98.5	26,676	97.2	1,217	56.8	3,775	99.0	2,703	99.0	134	77.0
Robbery	50,394	59.5	28,352	58.6	16,918	61.7	607	28.3	2,522	66.1	1,910	70.0	85	48.9
Property	8,231	9.7	4,551	9.4	3,355	12.2	76	3.5	150	3.9	95	3.5	4	2.3
Extortion, fraud, bribery	4,465	5.3	2,885	6.0	1,059	3.9	133	6.2	216	5.7	166	6.1	6	3.4
Violent ^c	5,794	6.8	3,695	7.6	1,160	4.2	116	5.4	464	12.2	336	12.3	23	13.2
Firearms, explosives, arson	931	1.1	565	1.2	261	1.0	70	3.3	23	0.6	9	0.3	3	1.7
White collar	7,161	8.5	3,611	7.5	3,193	11.6	143	6.7	115	3.0	95	3.5	4	2.3
Immigration	872	1.0	533	1.1	152	0.6	15	0.7	133	3.5	33	1.2	6	3.4
Court, corrections ^d	2,408	2.8	2,206	4.6	149	0.5	20	0.9	28	0.7	5	0.2	0	X
Sex offenses	627	0.7	377	0.8	126	0.5	8	0.4	77	2.0	36	1.3	3	1.7
National security	43	0.1	20	B	22	0.1	0	X	1	B	0	X	0	X
Continuing criminal enterprise	78	0.1	52	0.1	15	0.1	4	0.2	5	0.1	2	0.1	0	X
Other	681	0.8	467	1.0	186	0.7	8	0.4	16	0.4	4	0.1	0	X
Other authority ^e	442	0.5	308	0.6	80	0.3	17	0.8	25	0.7	12	0.4	0	X
Other authority^e														
Drug	2,534	3.0	737	1.5	765	2.8	927	43.2	39	1.0	26	1.0	40	23.0
Robbery	59	0.1	21	B	34	0.1	0	X	1	B	3	0.1	0	X
Property	107	0.1	18	B	76	0.3	8	0.4	3	0.1	2	0.1	0	X
Extortion, fraud, bribery	182	0.2	68	0.1	76	0.3	32	1.5	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.6
Violent ^c	8	B	4	B	4	B	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Firearms, explosives, arson	1,359	1.6	336	0.7	443	1.6	512	23.9	22	0.6	10	0.4	36	20.7
White collar	77	0.1	37	0.1	23	0.1	11	0.5	3	0.1	3	0.1	0	X
Court, corrections ^d	6	B	2	B	2	B	1	B	0	X	0	X	1	0.6
Sex offenses	8	B	5	B	2	B	1	B	0	X	0	X	0	X
National security	516	0.6	112	0.2	44	0.2	358	16.7	2	0.1	0	X	0	X
Other	1	B	1	B	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Other	211	0.2	133	0.3	61	0.2	4	0.2	5	0.1	6	0.2	2	1.1

Note: See Note, table 6.36.

^ePrimarily State prisoners and some District of Columbia prisoners that are housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities.^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.^cIncludes crimes such as homicide and kidnapping.^dIncludes crimes such as harboring a fugitive, possessing or bringing contraband into a prison, and perjury.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 13.

Table 6.40

Inmates enrolled in education programs in State and Federal institutions

By type of education program and jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Type of education program							Graduate work
	Adult Basic Education (A.B.E.)	General Education Development (G.E.D.)	Vocational technical	Job readiness	Pre-release	Two-year degree	Four-year degree	
Alabama	2,500	(a)	2,700	X	NA	600	150	X
Alaska	258	139	192	(b)	(b)	36	10-12	X
Arkansas	(c)	(c)	200	X	X	X	--	X
California	3,813	1,001	8,692	685	685	X	X	X
Colorado	--	--	--	(d)	1,500	275	80	X
Connecticut	900	650	450	(e)	X	350-450	X	X
Delaware	163	73	171	X	X	60	X	X
Florida	2,068	851	1,509	(f)	(f)	X	X	X
Georgia	2,016	912	1,462	X	X	1,112	X	X
Hawaii	1,812	1,399	298	221	300	212	X	X
Idaho	1,305	977	80	800	193	X	X	X
Illinois	2,622	2,672	2,517	228	690	1,809	115	X
Iowa	390	355	282	243	42	76	(g)	X
Kansas	2,790	(a)	1,300	(h)	40	50	X	X
Kentucky	2,967	(a)	1,135	NA	X	1,493	2	X
Louisiana	--	1,155	866	X	NA	371 ¹	--	X
Maryland	1,789	889	738	(a)	(j)	456	369	X
Massachusetts	1,340	1,641	1,705	70	100	1,564	370	88
Michigan	1,948	3,987	2,646	(k)	(k)	1,230	(l)	X
Minnesota	555	444	495	147	229	103	94	2
Mississippi	291	59	457	X	42	352	X	X
Missouri	8,371	(a)	2,840	(h)	X	1,365	63	X
Montana	100	(a)	18	NA	NA	9	8	1
Nebraska	300	(a)	X	25	75	300	X	X
New Hampshire	410	NA	587	NA	17	83	12	3
New Jersey	3,138	2,102	2,509	828	NA	X	X	X
New Mexico	456	(a)	208	13	95	193	X	X
New York	7,523	2,484	9,199	NA	NA	2,103	1,522	40
North Carolina	1,298	1,300	2,142	583	16	408	64	X
North Dakota	49	12	50	X	9	13	X	X
Ohio	9,000	2,250	2,400	2,400	9,600	6,835	100	X
Oklahoma	622	247	377	NA	NA	20	243	23
Oregon	411	351	564	200	(m)	564	X	X
Pennsylvania	1,600	1,500	1,650	753	X	1,000	X	X
Rhode Island	200	450	130	--	X	65	X	X
South Carolina	3,593	753	846	190	95	269	X	X
South Dakota	45	70	212	35	35	X	X	X
Tennessee	1,275	(a)	830	(h)	155	35	32	X
Texas	7,930	4,046	3,719	NA	1,911	3,833	416	45
Vermont	230	100	99	100	NA	X	X	X
Virginia	524	427	889	NA	NA	(n)	(n)	X
Washington	2,347	(a)	1,748	NA	NA	1,480	X	X
Wisconsin	1,162	270	1,401	NA	NA	130	X	X
Wyoming	13	30	259	88	30	86	4	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,036	(a)	5,022	NA	NA	4,600	NA	NA

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Nevada was unable to participate in the survey and West Virginia does not operate any education programs. Arizona, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Maine, and Utah did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received. An "X" indicates that the State does not provide the type of program referenced.

^aIncluded in Adult Basic Education numbers.

^bUnavailable, part of life skills program.

^cNot identified as Adult Basic Education or General Education Development; placed in grade levels.

^dNumbers included in pre-release.

^ePart of vocational training.

^fNo specific courses.

^gOffered if requested and paid for by inmates.

^hIncluded in "vocational/technical" numbers.

ⁱCollege courses.

^jIncluded in other categories.

^kIncluded in Adult Basic Education and General Education Development numbers.

^lIncluded in 2-year degree.

^mIncluded in "job readiness" numbers.

ⁿCommunity colleges.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, April 1994), pp. 11, 12, 14, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.41

Sex offenders, housing, and treatment programs

By jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number of incarcerated sex offenders	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Recent changes in handling sex offenders
Alabama	17,222	1,417	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment	None
Alaska	2,800	600	Yes; in institutions where a treatment program is provided	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment including Depo-Provera with some sex offenders on probation; use physiological assessment and behavioral therapy in the institutional programs	Revised the programs so that treatment follows a continuum of care from pre-treatment, through treatment, to community aftercare. All programs currently follow the same treatment model, Relapse Prevention, and work in concert with each other. A special effort has been made to build up the community aftercare programs.
Arizona	16,845	1,925	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Have tripled the size of the sex offender treatment program and are developing a program for female inmates
Arkansas	7,920	1,282	Yes	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	New residential treatment program
California	103,000	16,000	No	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment; specialized sex offender caseloads on parole	None
Colorado	7,592	2,035	Yes; in sex offenders treatment therapeutic community program	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment	Started a therapeutic community treatment component to Phase II of Sex Offender Treatment Program; all offenders are housed together and work together in a greenhouse; developing a community corrections placement for approximately eight sex offenders, which will incorporate offense specific treatment and monitoring
Connecticut	12,361	684	No	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment; family and couples counseling; educational classes	Modified the group program to one more focused and time limited with educational and skill building goals; new department classification system.
Delaware	4,350	469	No	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment	Focused more on treatment of the sex offender population
District of Columbia	11,295	102	No	No special treatment for sex offenders	None
Florida	50,603	5,614	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
Georgia	26,767	2,893	No	Individual and group counseling	None
Hawaii	2,851	574	No	Individual and group counseling; behavior therapy	Treatment has shifted from delivery at medium security facility to minimum security facility; treatment is delivered closer to furlough and parole release rather than early in incarceration
Idaho	2,279	539	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Change in a growing awareness of sex offenders as a population group requiring some special handling or treatment
Illinois	33,399	3,141	Yes; only at Graham and Big Muddy River Correctional Centers where there are specific residential programs	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Established specific sex offender programs; a working committee has also been established to review the needs of sex offenders
Indiana	14,249	2,080	No	Individual and group counseling	None
Iowa	4,759	677	Yes; at one institution where sex offender treatment program is located	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment; social skills and other educational courses	None
Kansas	6,240	1,406	No	Individual and group counseling	None
Kentucky	10,526	1,231 ^a	No	Individual and group counseling; family therapy; behavioral therapy	Expanded program, refined and improved treatment protocol

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.41

Sex offenders, housing, and treatment programs

By jurisdiction, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number of incarcerated sex offenders	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Recent changes in handling sex offenders
Louisiana	22,317	2,035 ^b	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Sex offender treatment programs have been established at all medium and maximum facilities
Maine	1,518	370 ^c	No	Due to severe budgetary cutbacks, the Department of Corrections offers very limited counseling to prisoners who request to discuss these issues with the psychologist	Offering line officers training on how to manage sex offenders and understanding the behaviorism of the sex offender
Maryland	19,590	1,641	No	Sex offenders may be involved in programming or treatment that is available to general population, no specific sex offender treatment	None
Massachusetts	11,700 ^d	1,755 ^d	No	Group counseling; inmates may become involved in additional forms of counseling if they choose	Implemented a formalized treatment plan at the community correction level utilizing the relapse prevention model or treatment and are working on implementing department-wide
Michigan	38,996	5,633	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support group; volunteers from Sex Addicts Anonymous participate in treatment at some institutions	Relapse Prevention--psycho-educational modules coupled with group counseling and subset of offenders who are in need of treatment, are risks to public, and amenable to treatment will be scheduled for in-depth sex offender treatment
Minnesota	4,002	842	Yes; in some facilities	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Legislatively directed to place more emphasis on providing/mandating sex offender treatment
Mississippi	9,682	1,017	No	Individual counseling	None
Missouri	16,504	2,031	Yes	Individual and group counseling	None
Nebraska	2,618	352	Yes	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment; therapeutic community approach	Changes in the legal court proceedings; sentencing has influenced how candidates for the department's in-house program and the program provided by Department of Public Institutions are determined
Nevada	6,077	825	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
New Hampshire	1,800	400	Yes; in some facilities	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
New Jersey	23,937	680	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment; psycho-educational programs; sex education; relapse prevention; victim empathy	Institution undertook revision of its in-house parole referral system
New Mexico	3,474	505	No	Individual and group counseling; research project in conjunction with New Mexico State University	None
New York	64,531	4,159	No; except one facility where there is a 52-bed residential program	Group counseling	No system-wide changes; however, there is now a 52-bed residential program at one facility
North Carolina	20,841	2,862	No; except when in the Sex Offender Accountability and Responsibility (SOAR) program or special cases	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; Sex Offender Accountability and Responsibility (SOAR)	None
North Dakota	570	93	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Trying to integrate its philosophy and approach to treating sex offenders so as to present a unified treatment concept from the institution to the community
Oklahoma	16,200	160	Yes; in some institutions	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.41

Sex offenders, housing, and treatment programs

By jurisdiction, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number of incarcerated sex offenders	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Recent changes in handling sex offenders
Oregon	6,500	1,200	Yes	Group counseling; relapse prevention for release; day treatment; intensive residential	Structure in prison programs; mandatory orientation program for all sex offenders; treatment units within prisons
Pennsylvania	25,784	3,104	No; some facilities house sex offenders together in a sex offender therapeutic community	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
Rhode Island	2,672	279	No	Group counseling	None
South Carolina	19,031	1,800	No	Individual and group counseling; 64-bed residential unit scheduled to open in January 1994	A residential sex offender treatment unit scheduled to open in January 1994 with a planned capacity of 64 inmates
South Dakota	1,545	289	Yes	Group counseling; anger management groups; Rap group; sexual offender discussion groups for inmates who don't meet the criteria for treatment	Requiring 6 months treatment prior to receiving minimum custody classification
Tennessee	11,014	2,183	Yes	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment; physiological assessment; psychological testing; family linkage when appropriate (treatment in residential setting)	Restructuring approach to sex offender treatment and housing; improved statistical followup
Texas	63,813	10,609	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; study groups	None
Utah	3,232	755	Yes; in some facilities	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
Vermont	920	252	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment	None
Virginia	17,074	3,414	Yes	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; psycho-educational programs; therapeutic community programs	None
Washington	10,360	3,129	No; except for subset	Individual and group counseling; aversion therapy	None
West Virginia	1,987	250	Yes; some are segregated while others are in main population	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment	None
Wisconsin	8,800	1,908	No; residential program at one institution	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; p-graph assessment; behavioral interventions; social skills training; milieu therapy; relapse prevention	System-wide initiative in developing and implementing sex offender programs
Wyoming	1,018	202	No	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment	Increased emphasis on relapse prevention strategy; increased parole board scrutiny; increased focus on victims' concerns; in-house classification focus
Federal Bureau of Prisons	79,529	700	Yes	Individual and group counseling	None; however, due to an increase in the number of volunteers for this programming, the program will expand to 70 beds

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Montana and Ohio did not respond to the survey. The survey did not specify which offenses were to be included as sex offenses, therefore each jurisdiction used its own definition of "sex offenders." Total prison population figures were reported by each jurisdiction. However, the survey specified no time frame for reporting population figures. As a result, population figures may differ from those presented elsewhere in SOURCEBOOK.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aNot all qualify for sex offender treatment program.

^bIncludes those held in jails and awaiting transfer.

^cIncludes juveniles.

^dApproximately.

Source: Contact Publications, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, November 1993), pp. 8-16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.42

Number and rate of Section 1983 lawsuits filed by prisoners in U.S. District Courts

By State, United States, 1991

State	Number of Section 1983 lawsuits	Rate of Section 1983 lawsuits per 100,000 prisoners ^a
Total	25,030	X
Alabama	1,231	73.4
Alaska	32	11.8
Arizona	688	44.6
Arkansas	536	69.0
California	1,367	13.4
Colorado	224	26.7
Connecticut	133	12.1
Delaware	255	68.6
District of Columbia	108	10.3
Florida	1,436	30.9
Georgia	730	30.9
Hawaii	76	28.1
Idaho	54	25.2
Illinois	991	34.0
Indiana	451	34.7
Iowa	535	129.1
Kansas	213	36.1
Kentucky	625	63.8
Louisiana	1,587	79.3
Maine	67	42.4
Maryland	495	25.7
Massachusetts	71	7.8
Michigan	1,021	28.0
Minnesota	62	17.9
Mississippi	357	40.1
Missouri	1,357	85.4
Montana	63	42.6
Nebraska	171	68.5
Nevada	431	78.3
New Hampshire	56	36.5
New Jersey	504	21.5
New Mexico	87	27.9
New York	1,204	20.8
North Carolina	569	30.1
North Dakota	9	18.3
Ohio	401	11.2
Oklahoma	234	17.5
Oregon	170	25.3
Pennsylvania	1,454	62.2
Rhode Island	12	4.3
South Carolina	186	10.2
South Dakota	21	15.3
Tennessee	1,013	88.3
Texas	1,609	31.1
Utah	119	45.3
Vermont	22	19.7
Virginia	1,046	52.8
Washington	316	34.5
West Virginia	183	121.9
Wisconsin	432	55.0
Wyoming	16	14.6

Note: Section 1983 of Title 42 of the U.S. Code allows prisoners to file civil lawsuits in U.S. District Courts challenging conditions of confinement in prisons and jails. These lawsuits claim that State corrections officials have deprived prisoners of their constitutional rights, such as adequate medical treatment, protection against excessive force by corrections officers or violence by other inmates, due process in disciplinary hearings, access to law libraries, or freedom of religious expression. Most Section 1983 lawsuits are filed in the Federal courts, although State courts do have authority to resolve them. There are no published figures on the volume of Section 1983 suits filed in State courts; therefore, these data represent only Section 1983 suits filed in the Federal courts. (Source, p. 1.) Data on the volume of Section 1983 lawsuits is gathered by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

^aRates calculated on 1991 prison population figures. Rates have been rounded to the nearest tenth.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Challenging the Conditions of Prisons and Jails: A Report on Section 1983 Litigation*, Discussion Paper NCJ-151652 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.43

Drug and/or alcoholism treatment units, clients in treatment, and clients per providerBy type of provider and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 1, 1993^a

Jurisdiction ^b	All providers			Private funding only		
	Providers	Clients	Clients per provider	Providers	Clients	Clients per provider
Total	11,496	944,208	82.1	2,164	160,573	74.2
Alabama	70	6,339	90.6	18	1,413	78.5
Alaska	43	1,791	41.7	10	197	19.7
Arizona	129	10,502	81.4	17	913	--
Arkansas	55	2,451	44.6	8	114	14.3
California	1,261	146,212	115.9	310	59,912	193.3
Colorado	153	18,122	118.4	80	6,562	82.0
Connecticut	193	11,414	59.1	20	819	41.0
Delaware	44	3,272	74.4	13	1,331	102.4
District of Columbia	54	6,709	124.2	7	197	28.1
Florida	669	42,346	63.3	180	7,331	40.7
Georgia	103	10,111	98.2	15	411	27.4
Hawaii	48	1,382	28.8	6	143	23.8
Idaho	26	1,767	68.0	9	356	39.6
Illinois	388	31,249	80.5	80	5,133	64.2
Indiana	144	15,978	111.0	34	2,113	62.1
Iowa	69	4,283	62.1	5	89	17.8
Kansas	177	7,778	43.9	58	1,277	22.0
Kentucky	254	12,589	49.6	63	3,071	48.7
Louisiana	117	11,167	95.4	26	1,011	38.9
Maine	160	7,001	43.8	47	2,040	43.4
Maryland	304	23,514	77.3	101	5,252	52.0
Massachusetts	273	23,900	87.5	17	1,870	110.0
Michigan	608	41,265	67.9	136	4,627	34.0
Minnesota	249	5,913	23.7	39	770	19.7
Mississippi	62	4,231	68.2	8	333	41.6
Missouri	131	9,785	74.7	20	1,117	55.9
Montana	28	1,391	49.7	0	X	X
Nebraska	112	4,873	43.5	7	328	46.9
Nevada	44	2,415	54.9	7	219	31.3
New Hampshire	45	1,664	37.0	6	150	25.0
New Jersey	332	26,822	80.8	95	3,665	38.6
New Mexico	62	5,999	96.8	15	1,185	79.0
New York	1,147	119,235	104.0	113	12,147	107.5
North Carolina	116	15,137	130.5	13	640	49.2
North Dakota	42	1,955	46.5	15	106	7.1
Ohio	453	31,117	68.7	34	1,030	30.3
Oklahoma	91	7,375	81.0	11	319	29.0
Oregon	156	16,719	107.2	25	1,475	59.0
Pennsylvania	583	35,752	61.3	97	4,215	43.5
Rhode Island	74	4,926	66.6	8	218	27.3
South Carolina	71	11,446	161.2	7	155	22.1
South Dakota	44	1,505	34.2	3	40	13.3
Tennessee	87	9,929	114.1	14	1,107	79.1
Texas	583	34,190	58.6	153	6,108	39.9
Utah	54	5,654	104.7	8	203	25.4
Vermont	19	1,214	63.9	0	X	X
Virginia	155	17,641	113.8	49	1,777	36.3
Washington	301	36,426	121.0	115	15,760	137.0
West Virginia	43	3,770	87.7	1	28	28.0
Wisconsin	261	14,930	57.2	29	1,025	35.3
Wyoming	40	1,892	47.3	3	88	29.3
American Samoa	2	241	120.5	0	X	X
Federated States of Micronesia	4	321	80.3	0	X	X
Guam	1	27	27.0	0	X	X
Puerto Rico	195	19,263	98.8	9	183	20.3
Trust Territories	1	3	3.0	0	X	X
Virgin Islands	3	145	48.3	0	X	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	41	3,335	81.3	0	X	X
U.S. Department of Defense	115	5,680	49.4	0	X	X
Veterans' Administration	178	30,382	170.7	0	X	X
Tribal government/Indian Health Services ^c	229	9,763	42.6	0	X	X

Note: These data are from the 1993 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Oct. 1, 1993. The NDATUS is a national survey measuring the number, characteristics, and case load of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment facilities and services throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territories, the Virgin Islands, and several Federal agencies. Both public and privately funded programs are included. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes data for 2,070 nonresponding providers based on a survey of all nonresponding providers.

^bData for individual jurisdictions exclude treatment providers operated under contract to Federal agencies or tribal governments.

^cIncludes all providers operated by tribal governments, the Indian Health Services, and units under contract to the Indian Health Services.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.44

Rate (per 100,000 population) of clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatmentBy jurisdiction, as of Oct. 1, 1993^a

Jurisdiction ^b	Rate per 100,000 population			
	Total clients	Drug abuse clients	Alcoholism clients	Both drug and alcoholism problems
Total	436.0	106.3	150.1	179.6
Northeast	561.7	181.0	160.6	220.2
Connecticut	447.3	130.9	76.8	239.5
Maine	690.5	77.1	233.6	379.8
Massachusetts	502.2	58.5	39.5	404.2
New Hampshire	192.3	16.2	51.1	125.1
New Jersey	418.7	145.8	73.7	199.2
New York	810.7	327.5	296.6	186.6
Pennsylvania	374.0	88.4	98.3	187.4
Rhode Island	599.6	236.1	185.5	178.0
Vermont	285.2	20.5	135.2	129.5
South	322.6	80.1	99.2	143.2
Alabama	200.1	73.6	42.6	83.9
Arkansas	148.8	48.8	44.3	55.7
Delaware	583.0	134.5	272.4	176.1
District of Columbia	1,402.8	550.2	185.3	667.3
Florida	379.2	110.1	108.7	160.4
Georgia	186.9	44.3	70.2	72.4
Kentucky	424.6	77.6	187.0	160.0
Louisiana	364.9	72.2	89.2	203.4
Maryland	617.2	186.3	174.9	256.0
Mississippi	213.2	47.5	74.7	91.1
North Carolina	278.7	55.0	111.1	112.5
Oklahoma	320.8	55.8	69.7	195.3
South Carolina	404.0	61.4	220.5	122.1
Tennessee	244.0	73.9	103.8	66.3
Texas	258.2	62.4	34.7	161.1
Virginia	341.9	77.5	126.8	137.6
West Virginia	280.2	23.4	182.2	74.6
Midwest	357.8	64.7	122.3	170.8
Illinois	344.3	88.7	112.5	143.2
Indiana	351.0	36.1	152.4	162.6
Iowa	192.1	12.3	82.6	97.2
Kansas	407.6	60.4	170.1	177.1
Michigan	544.1	129.3	202.1	212.6
Minnesota	173.4	31.0	56.5	85.8
Missouri	257.0	47.6	56.9	152.5
Nebraska	412.0	38.6	110.8	262.5
North Dakota	390.1	9.0	144.2	236.9
Ohio	354.9	56.3	99.9	198.7
South Dakota	325.1	16.7	178.3	130.1
Wisconsin	375.6	41.4	128.4	205.8
West	588.6	124.6	253.8	210.2
Alaska	560.3	24.2	145.9	390.1
Arizona	383.8	134.4	164.2	85.1
California	596.4	145.4	295.3	155.7
Colorado	678.0	101.1	297.4	279.6
Hawaii	195.5	45.8	26.2	123.5
Idaho	246.3	17.3	104.2	124.9
Montana	260.6	18.7	121.3	120.6
Nevada	255.2	91.0	52.3	111.9
New Mexico	564.7	172.5	249.5	142.7
Oregon	708.2	106.9	234.6	366.7
Utah	416.9	75.9	147.7	193.2
Washington	935.8	106.6	257.6	571.6
Wyoming	517.2	43.3	303.9	170.0

Note: See Note, table 6.43. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes data for 2,070 nonresponding providers based on a survey of all nonresponding providers.

^bClients of providers operated by or under contract to Federal agencies or tribal governments are included in the State in which the provider is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data from 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.45

Drug and/or alcoholism treatment units and clients in treatmentBy type of client and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 1, 1993^a

Jurisdiction ^b	Total clients		Type of client					
			Drug abuse clients		Alcoholism clients		Both drug and alcoholism problems	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	944,208	100%	236,023	25.0%	325,952	34.5%	382,233	40.5%
Alabama	6,339	100	2,523	39.8	1,429	22.5	2,387	37.7
Alaska	1,791	100	98	5.5	452	25.2	1,241	69.3
Arizona	10,502	100	4,030	38.4	4,298	40.9	2,174	20.7
Arkansas	2,451	100	754	30.8	591	24.1	1,106	45.1
California	146,212	100	36,020	24.6	73,188	50.1	37,004	25.3
Colorado	18,122	100	2,882	15.9	8,300	45.8	6,940	38.3
Connecticut	11,414	100	3,576	31.3	2,067	18.1	5,771	50.6
Delaware	3,272	100	748	22.9	1,526	46.6	998	30.5
District of Columbia	6,709	100	2,705	40.3	836	12.5	3,168	47.2
Florida	42,346	100	12,429	29.4	12,102	28.6	17,815	42.1
Georgia	10,111	100	2,470	24.4	3,897	38.5	3,744	37.0
Hawaii	1,382	100	434	31.4	199	14.4	749	54.2
Idaho	1,767	100	139	7.9	646	36.6	982	55.6
Illinois	31,249	100	8,106	25.9	10,643	34.1	12,500	40.0
Indiana	15,978	100	1,633	10.2	6,995	43.8	7,350	46.0
Iowa	4,283	100	263	6.1	1,909	44.6	2,111	49.3
Kansas	7,778	100	1,225	15.7	3,469	44.6	3,084	39.7
Kentucky	12,589	100	2,423	19.2	5,597	44.5	4,569	36.3
Louisiana	11,167	100	1,941	17.4	2,681	24.0	6,545	58.6
Maine	7,001	100	769	11.0	2,366	33.8	3,866	55.2
Maryland	23,514	100	7,174	30.5	6,310	26.8	10,030	42.7
Massachusetts	23,900	100	2,915	12.2	1,761	7.4	19,224	80.4
Michigan	41,265	100	9,862	23.9	15,395	37.3	16,008	38.8
Minnesota	5,913	100	1,022	17.3	1,994	33.7	2,897	49.0
Mississippi	4,231	100	987	23.3	1,348	31.9	1,896	44.8
Missouri	9,785	100	1,994	20.4	2,381	24.3	5,410	55.3
Montana	1,391	100	82	5.9	647	46.5	662	47.6
Nebraska	4,873	100	500	10.3	1,274	26.1	3,099	63.6
Nevada	2,415	100	944	39.1	466	19.3	1,005	41.6
New Hampshire	1,664	100	145	8.7	386	23.2	1,133	68.1
New Jersey	26,822	100	9,397	35.0	4,689	17.5	12,736	47.5
New Mexico	5,999	100	2,106	35.1	2,764	46.1	1,129	18.8
New York	119,235	100	49,013	41.1	43,653	36.6	26,569	22.3
North Carolina	15,137	100	2,957	19.5	6,057	40.0	6,123	40.5
North Dakota	1,955	100	47	2.4	690	35.3	1,218	62.3
Ohio	31,117	100	5,001	16.1	8,347	26.8	17,769	57.1
Oklahoma	7,375	100	1,379	18.7	1,326	18.0	4,670	63.3
Oregon	16,719	100	2,532	15.1	5,585	33.4	8,602	51.5
Pennsylvania	35,752	100	8,352	23.4	9,272	25.9	18,128	50.7
Rhode Island	4,926	100	1,965	39.9	1,480	30.0	1,481	30.1
South Carolina	11,446	100	1,826	16.0	6,314	55.2	3,306	28.9
South Dakota	1,505	100	79	5.2	848	56.3	578	38.4
Tennessee	9,929	100	3,087	31.1	4,210	42.4	2,632	26.5
Texas	34,190	100	8,311	24.3	4,091	12.0	21,788	63.7
Utah	5,654	100	1,026	18.1	1,981	35.0	2,647	46.8
Vermont	1,214	100	97	8.0	641	52.8	476	39.2
Virginia	17,641	100	4,060	23.0	6,453	36.6	7,128	40.4
Washington	36,426	100	4,128	11.3	9,326	25.6	22,972	63.1
West Virginia	3,770	100	308	8.2	2,755	73.1	707	18.8
Wisconsin	14,930	100	1,600	10.7	5,059	33.9	8,271	55.4
Wyoming	1,892	100	165	8.7	1,164	61.5	563	29.8
American Samoa	241	100	15	6.2	166	68.9	60	24.9
Federated States of Micronesia	321	100	11	3.4	10	3.1	300	93.5
Guam	27	100	4	14.8	15	55.6	8	29.6
Puerto Rico	19,263	100	10,684	55.5	7,527	39.1	1,052	5.5
Trust Territories	3	100	0	X	0	X	3	100.0
Virgin Islands	145	100	54	37.2	41	28.3	50	34.5
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3,335	100	770	23.1	564	16.9	2,001	60.0
U.S. Department of Defense	5,680	100	396	7.0	2,161	38.0	3,123	55.0
Veterans' Administration	30,382	100	5,130	16.9	10,003	32.9	15,249	50.2
Tribal government/Indian Health Services ^c	9,763	100	730	7.5	3,607	36.9	5,426	55.6

Note: See Note, table 6.43. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definition of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes data for 2,070 nonresponding providers based on a survey of all nonresponding providers.

^bData for individual jurisdictions exclude treatment providers operated under contract to Federal agencies or tribal governments.

^cIncludes all providers operated by tribal governments, the Indian Health Services, and units under contract to the Indian Health Services.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.46

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By sex of client and type of provider, United States, selected years 1980-93

Year and type of provider	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1980						
All providers	478,511	100%	358,021	74.8%	120,490	25.2%
Private funding only	23,478	100	18,531	78.9	4,947	21.1
1982						
All providers	450,652	100	337,245	74.8	113,407	25.2
Private funding only	35,298	100	27,815	78.8	7,483	21.2
1987						
All providers	613,703	100	430,132	72.3	164,495	27.7
Private funding only	77,489	100	57,481	76.4	17,709	23.6
1989						
All providers	734,955	100	494,095	70.4	207,510	29.6
Private funding only	97,658	100	71,362	75.5	23,152	24.5
1990						
All providers	767,829	100	535,836	72.1	206,861	27.9
Private funding only	119,529	100	89,908	78.4	24,808	21.6
1991						
All providers	811,819	100	562,388	72.5	213,681	27.5
Private funding only	132,268	100	100,900	78.9	27,009	21.1
1992^a						
All providers	944,880	100	671,438	71.1	273,442	28.9
Private funding only	169,278	100	132,822	78.5	36,455	21.5
1993^a						
All providers	944,208	100	664,670	70.3	280,141	29.7
Private funding only	160,573	100	122,238	76.1	38,335	23.9

Note: See Note, table 6.43. These data reflect 1-day census counts on September 30 for surveys prior to 1993; for the 1993 survey, the 1-day counts reflect data as of October 1. Sex of client was unknown for 19,076 clients in 1987; 33,350 clients in 1989; 25,132 clients in 1990; and 35,750 clients in 1991. Percent calculations for these years exclude cases with unknown sex of client information. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^a1992 and 1993 figures include data for 2,009 and 2,070 nonresponding providers, respectively, based on surveys of nonresponding providers.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93**, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 4A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.47

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment unitsBy race and ethnicity of client and type of provider, United States, selected years 1980-93^a

Year and type of provider	Total		White, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander		American Indian or Alaska Native		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1980														
All providers	478,793	100%	300,300	62.7%	98,574	20.6%	64,115	13.4%	2,006	0.4%	13,798	2.9%	NA	X
Private funding only	23,602	100	15,786	66.9	2,451	10.4	4,973	21.1	206	0.9	186	0.8	NA	X
1982														
All providers	454,520	100	291,579	64.2	93,319	20.5	55,811	12.3	1,712	0.4	12,099	2.7	NA	X
Private funding only	35,426	100	26,021	73.5	3,207	9.1	5,429	15.3	351	1.0	418	1.2	NA	X
1987														
All providers	603,519	100	374,179	65.6	110,602	19.4	70,930	12.4	3,122	0.5	9,793	1.7	1,964	0.3%
Private funding only	77,442	100	50,696	69.0	9,622	13.1	11,616	15.8	706	1.0	539	0.7	318	0.4
1989														
All providers	734,955	100	424,513	62.6	139,702	20.6	93,759	13.8	4,021	0.6	13,877	2.0	2,787	0.4
Private funding only	97,658	100	61,917	67.4	12,127	13.2	15,585	17.0	811	0.9	845	0.9	539	0.6
1990														
All providers	767,829	100	443,012	61.8	148,027	20.7	103,074	14.4	5,367	0.7	14,114	2.0	2,962	0.4
Private funding only	119,529	100	72,881	65.0	11,661	10.4	24,427	21.8	1,900	1.7	759	0.7	517	0.5
1991														
All providers	811,819	100	452,171	61.5	156,014	21.2	103,984	14.1	6,451	0.9	13,465	1.8	3,664	0.5
Private funding only	132,268	100	78,687	63.4	13,659	11.0	27,171	21.9	2,335	1.9	1,326	1.1	912	0.7
1992^b														
All providers	944,880	100	565,202	59.8	203,885	21.6	138,400	14.6	7,232	0.8	12,384	1.3	17,777	1.9
Private funding only	169,278	100	108,952	64.4	17,681	10.4	37,170	22.0	2,321	1.4	1,093	0.6	2,061	1.2
1993^b														
All providers	944,208	100	564,201	59.8	212,613	22.5	130,476	13.8	8,365	0.9	23,305	2.5	5,248	0.6
Private funding only	160,573	100	106,794	66.5	20,559	12.8	27,860	17.4	2,226	1.4	1,927	1.2	1,207	0.8

Note: See Notes, tables 6.43 and 6.46. Race or ethnicity was unknown for 32,929 clients in 1987; 56,296 clients in 1989; 51,273 clients in 1990; and 76,070 clients in 1991. Percent calculations for these years exclude cases with unknown race or ethnicity information. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 4C. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^b1992 and 1993 figures include data for 2,009 and 2,070 nonresponding providers, respectively, based on surveys of nonresponding providers.

Table 6.48

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment unitsBy type of treatment and type of provider, United States, selected years 1980-93^a

	All categories		Outpatient		Type of treatment			
	All providers	Private funding only	All providers	Private funding only	Rehabilitation ^b	Private funding only	Detoxification ^b	Private funding only
1980								
Number of clients	488,852	26,067	410,960	20,960	64,827	3,926	13,065	1,181
Percent	100%	100	84.1	80.4	13.3	15.1	2.7	4.5
1982								
Number of clients	463,412	36,590	387,809	29,830	62,014	5,640	13,589	1,120
Percent	100%	100	83.7	81.5	13.4	15.4	2.9	3.1
1987								
Number of clients	614,123	77,792	525,188	65,751	73,747	10,341	15,188	1,700
Percent	100%	100	85.5	84.5	12.0	13.3	2.5	2.2
1989								
Number of clients	734,955	97,658	630,352	86,313	88,287	9,868	16,316	1,477
Percent	100%	100	85.8	88.4	12.0	10.1	2.2	1.5
1990								
Number of clients	767,829	119,529	673,835	111,518	81,779	7,060	12,215	951
Percent	100%	100	87.8	93.3	10.7	5.9	1.6	0.8
1991								
Number of clients	811,819	132,268	712,669	124,614	87,678	6,462	11,472	1,192
Percent	100%	100	87.8	94.2	10.8	4.9	1.4	0.9
1992^c								
Number of clients	944,880	169,278	822,941	154,032	107,026	11,927	14,912	3,318
Percent	100%	100	87.1	91.0	11.3	7.0	1.6	2.0
1993^c								
Number of clients	944,208	160,573	823,147	150,961	107,118	7,437	13,943	2,175
Percent	100%	100	87.2	94.0	11.3	4.6	1.5	1.4

Note: See Note, tables 6.43 and 6.46. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^b24-hour care.

^c1992 and 1993 figures include 2,009 and 2,070 nonresponding providers, respectively, based on surveys of nonresponding providers.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.49

Characteristics of U.S. Navy correctional centers

By location, 1994

Correctional center and location	Year opened	Capacity	
		Male	Female
Naval Station, Treasure Island, California	1991	25	5
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	1964	20	--
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	1990	45	5
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	1956	35	--
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	1991	55	5
Naval Station, Great Lakes, Illinois	1956	60	--
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1954	40	5
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	1989	35	5
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	1972	211	36
Naval Station, Seattle, Washington	1989	30	--
Naval Station, Guam	1979	23	2
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	1980	40	2
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	1991	10	--
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	1959	24	2
Naval Consolidated Brig, ^a Miramar, San Diego, California	1989	342	18
Naval Consolidated Brig, ^a Charleston, South Carolina	1989	360	--

Note: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. The Navy also operates other small correctional centers and detention spaces in the United States and overseas. All facilities are for Naval personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving court-martial sentences.

^aThese facilities may retrain inmates for return to honorable service, prepare them for return to civilian life, or hold them for transfer to a long-term confinement facility.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), pp. 522, 523. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.50

Characteristics of U.S. Army correctional centers

By location, 1994

Correctional center and location	Year opened	Capacity	Security level
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas	1874	1,777	Maximum/ Medium/ Minimum
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Carson, Colorado	1972	150 ^a	Medium
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Knox, Kentucky	1952	150 ^a	Medium
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Lewis, Washington	1958	252	Medium
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma	1976	156	Medium
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Ft. Benning, Georgia	1939	120 ^a	Minimum
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Ft. Hood, Texas	1944	150 ^a	Minimum
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Ft. Riley, Kansas	1880	127 ^a	Minimum
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Ft. Richardson, Alaska	1954	76 ^a	Minimum
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Mannheim, Germany	1963	240	Medium
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Camp Humphries, Korea	1974	65	Medium
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Fort Clayton, Panama	1954	76	Medium

Note: See Note, table 6.49. The U.S. Army Corrections System is composed of four Regional Corrections Facilities, four Army Confinement Facilities, and a central maximum security prison, the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, within the United States. Three additional confinement facilities are located in overseas areas. The Regional Corrections Facilities and the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks provide a full range of custodial and correctional treatment programs for the incarceration of military offenders regardless of branch of service. Army confinement facilities house short-term prisoners and provide minimum services and programs. The Army Corrections System provides the only long-term corrections capability within the Department of Defense.

^aMales only.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), pp. 520, 521. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.51

Characteristics of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers

By location, 1994

Correctional center and location	Year opened	Capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	1971	445	199
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	1969	354	153
Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia	1972	150	52
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	1899	38	12
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	1986	192	34

Note: See Note, table 6.49. Facilities listed are for Marine Corps personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving sentence of Summary, Special, or General Courts-Martial.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), p. 526. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.52

Escapes and walk-aways/AWOLS from correctional facilities

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1992 and 1993

Jurisdiction	1992		1993	
	Escapes	Walk-aways or AWOLS	Escapes	Walk-aways or AWOLS
Alabama	31	112	23	99
Alaska	2	0	5	0
Arkansas	2	3	6	4
Connecticut	23	37	29	29
Delaware	4	269	7	258
District of Columbia	0	1,120	3	1,472
Florida	204	NA	227	NA
Hawaii	5	9	8	21
Idaho	12	NA	16	NA
Illinois	0	274	0	888
Kansas	6	27	4	27
Kentucky	0	86	0	112
Louisiana	22	NA	8	NA
Maine	8	NA	9	NA
Maryland	1	110	0	124
Minnesota	0	27	0	20
Mississippi	23	10	24	4
Missouri	14	545	20	666
Montana	4	19	0	45
Nebraska	0	15	0	11
New Hampshire	0	12	0	19
New Jersey	4	303	0	208
New Mexico	0	31	0	33
New York	3	6	1	17
North Carolina	205	NA	196	NA
North Dakota	5	3	0	1
Ohio	4	9	5	4
Oklahoma	4	391	1	473
Oregon	1	111	0	128
Pennsylvania	0	77	0	63
Rhode Island	78	NA	100	NA
South Carolina	9	111	9	111
South Dakota	5	9	0	23
Tennessee	2	50	3	62
Texas	5	9	7	9
Utah	4	NA	2	NA
Vermont	6	28	7	58
Virginia	4	0	1	NA
Washington	72	NA	42	NA
West Virginia	33	10 ^a	33	10 ^a
Wisconsin	1	155	0	168
Wyoming	0	2	0	1
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3	131	6	197

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. California, Michigan, and Nevada were unable to participate. Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aEstimated.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, June 1994), pp. 10-13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.53

Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction

By type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation	Other
United States, total	355,773	165,194	23,109	134,779	32,691	69,636	62,038	649	6,949
Federal	5,742	3,009	15	2,718	NA	12,801	12,416	385	NA
State	350,031	162,185	23,094	132,061	32,691	56,835	49,622	264	6,949
Northeast	48,925	41,344	852	3,374	3,355	8,204	7,980	8	216
Connecticut ^{a,b}	3,529	482	NA	X	3,047	1,579	1,543	0	36
Maine	442	4	425	0	13	331	326	0	5
Massachusetts ^{b,c}	1,408	1,408	NA	NA	0	2,263	2,171	0	92
New Hampshire	669	607	62	X	0	152	152	0	NA
New Jersey	9,242	8,947	X	X	295	1,885	1,885	0	0
New York	25,825	22,451	X	3,374	0	1,051	1,051	0	0
Pennsylvania	6,738	6,738	X	X	0	821	734	4	83
Rhode Island ^{a,d}	782	468	314	X	0	17	13	4	0
Vermont ^a	290	239	51	X	0	105	105	0	0
Midwest	64,492	30,752	8,546	22,843	2,351	15,920	14,718	16	1,186
Illinois ^d	17,457	38	X	17,419	0	286	261	13	12
Indiana	5,632	5	2,638	2,989	0	584	2	1	581
Iowa	2,803	1,635	341	X	827	306	238	1	67
Kansas	4,003	3,163	532	X	308	100	100	0	0
Michigan	9,847	9,847	X	X	0	779	779	0	0
Minnesota	2,396	19	X	1,859	518	256	236	NA	20
Missouri	8,656	6,245	1,727	0	684	589	116	1	472
Nebraska	841	841	X	X	0	574	568	0	6
North Dakota	230	115	101	X	14	101	101	0	0
Ohio ^d	7,990	4,831	3,159	X	0	12,012	11,998	0	14
South Dakota	475	427	48	X	0	241	241	0	0
Wisconsin	4,162	3,586	X	576	0	92	78	0	14
South	129,305	76,601	11,081	20,192	21,431	25,430	20,035	232	5,163
Alabama	4,752	2,728	2,024	X	0	2,351	2,269	0	82
Arkansas	3,093	2,390	X	X	703	880	879	0	1
Delaware ^{a,b,d}	505	104	NA	401	0	453	173	0	280
District of Columbia ^{a,b,d}	2,166	2,003	NA	163	0	591	591	0	0
Florida	19,568	223	1,709	X	17,636	7,227	4,478	5	2,744
Georgia	10,526	9,613	32	X	881	1,538	1,514	23	1
Kentucky	3,364	2,674	690	X	NA	2,158	2,158	0	NA
Louisiana	9,484	1,752	371	7,361	0	519	287	NA	232
Maryland ^c	7,403	3,913	X	3,490	0	867	268	8	591
Mississippi	2,207	1,366	841	X	0	1,583	1,441	0	142
North Carolina ^d	23,579	23,560	19	NA	0	365	317	0	48
Oklahoma ^d	2,709	749	1,799	X	161	2,222	1,816	20	386
South Carolina	5,452	4,049	1,397	0	6	2,245	2,148	0	97
Tennessee ^d	4,554	3,176	1,076	NA	302	908	908	0	0
Texas ^b	19,461	12,469	1,097	4,153	1,742	541	541	0	NA
Virginia	9,890	5,266	X	4,624	0	874	139	176	559
West Virginia	592	566	26	X	0	108	108	0	0
West	107,309	13,488	2,615	85,652	5,554	7,281	6,889	8	384
Alaska ^a	1,470	47	718	251	454	331	247	0	84
Arizona	6,184	981	224	147	4,832	359	264	0	95
California	82,526	NA	X	82,526	X	1,038	1,038	X	NA
Colorado ^d	2,383	2,231	152	X	0	1,073	1,073	0	0
Hawaii ^{a,c}	1,458	778	658	0	22	223	208	0	15
Idaho ^{b,c}	1,195	514	644	X	37	158	144	0	14
Montana	538	419	119	0	0	97	93	0	4
Nevada	1,648	1,648	X	X	0	1,379	1,373	0	6
New Mexico	1,448	1,249	X	X	199	600	600	0	0
Oregon	3,584	3,584	X	X	0	16	12	1	3
Utah	1,545	1,545	0	0	0	170	20	0	150
Washington	3,075	347	X	2,728	0	1,694	1,681	3	10
Wyoming	255	145	100	X	10	143	136	4	3

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All data for Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. Releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bUnconditional releases may include a small number of inmates who were released to probation.

^cMassachusetts, Maryland, Hawaii, and Idaho estimated the numbers in the release categories.

^dCounts of inmates by type of release may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.13.

Table 6.54

Time served by Federal prisoners

By offense, United States, 1992

	All offenders		Prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less		Prisoners with sentences over 1 year		
	Number of prisoners released ^a	Time served (in months)	Number of prisoners released ^a	Time served (in months)	Number of prisoners released ^a	Time served (in months)	Percent of sentence served
Most serious conviction offense							
All offenses	26,134	23.6	11,789	6.1	14,345	37.8	85.0%
Violent offenses	1,654	56.4	215	7.7	1,439	64.1	78.4
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	93	54.4	16	B	77	65.3	76.4
Assault	408	49.2	105	7.3	303	64.9	78.9
Robbery	982	62.0	56	7.9	926	65.4	77.4
Rape	14	B	0	X	14	B	B
Other sex offenses ^b	110	24.7	33	8.5	77	31.8	88.3
Kidnaping	32	96.7	2	B	30	102.8	71.7
Threats against the President	15	B	3	B	12	B	B
Property offenses	5,770	16.7	3,021	7.3	2,749	27.8	84.6
Fraudulent offenses	4,199	15.8	2,267	7.4	1,932	26.0	84.1
Embezzlement	519	10.0	362	5.4	157	21.1	79.6
Fraud ^c	3,167	16.2	1,648	7.5	1,519	25.9	83.6
Forgery	217	15.8	132	8.7	85	27.1	82.7
Counterfeiting	296	21.5	125	9.2	171	30.8	92.7
Other offenses	1,571	19.3	754	7.2	817	33.4	86.4
Burglary	90	26.0	25	9.3	65	32.5	92.3
Larceny ^d	814	15.9	499	7.0	315	30.7	88.5
Motor vehicle theft	163	25.8	63	9.4	100	36.7	81.1
Arson and explosives	52	37.6	9	B	43	43.4	79.0
Transportation of stolen property	156	25.7	51	8.7	105	34.7	84.8
Other property offenses ^e	296	8.3	107	4.6	189	B	B
Drug offenses	9,337	32.7	1,873	8.3	7,464	39.0	83.8
Trafficking	8,650	34.7	1,238	9.6	7,412	39.0	83.7
Possession and other	687	8.2	635	5.7	52	39.5	87.2
Public-order offenses	9,203	12.4	6,554	4.6	2,649	30.1	92.3
Regulatory offenses	509	18.1	243	7.9	266	27.4	92.1
Other offenses	8,694	12.1	6,311	4.5	2,383	30.4	92.3
Weapons	1,367	23.1	478	9.2	889	29.9	93.4
Immigration offenses	5,338	6.1	4,729	3.7	609	23.6	108.8
Tax law violations							
including tax fraud	436	14.2	261	5.9	175	26.3	67.4
Bribery	86	12.8	54	6.8	32	23.6	79.3
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	60	17.4	30	8.9	30	26.9	84.8
National defense	22	27.4	8	B	14	B	B
Escape	215	19.1	70	9.4	145	24.1	94.0
Racketeering and extortion	502	39.2	108	9.0	394	47.6	74.0
Gambling offenses	9	B	3	B	6	B	B
Liquor offenses	5	B	4	B	1	B	B
Mail or transport of obscene material	73	15.8	43	8.7	30	26.4	84.0
Traffic offenses	437	2.5	434	2.4	3	B	B
Migratory birds	22	7.4	20	6.5	2	B	B
Other	122	17.5	69	8.4	53	29.3	110.1

Note: See Note, table 6.8. Prisoners and the length of their sentences are classified according to the offense associated with the longest single sentence actually imposed. Prisoners serving consecutive sentences may have total imposed sentences exceeding the longest single sentence length. Accordingly, the time actually served can exceed the longest single imposed sentence. "Time served" is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custody of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The total reported for "all offenses" includes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes 1,077 releases for which the time served until first release was unknown.

^bMay include some non-violent offenses.

^cExcludes tax fraud.

^dExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^eExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 61.

Table 6.55

Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population Jan. 1, 1993	1993		Parole population Dec. 31, 1993	Percent change in parole population during 1993	Number on parole on Dec. 31, 1993 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
United States, total	658,601	395,751	384,636	671,470	2.0%	352
Federal	39,912	22,928	18,598	44,156	10.6	23
State	618,689	372,823	366,038	627,314	1.4	329
Northeast	163,875	73,450	70,720	166,806	1.8	428
Connecticut ^a	483	NA	NA	624	29.2	25
Maine	39	0	5	34	-12.8	4
Massachusetts ^{a,b}	4,645	3,612	3,947	4,370	-5.9	95
New Hampshire	623	471	470	624	0.2	74
New Jersey	36,120	14,118	14,463	35,775	-1.0	598
New York	50,004	25,965	23,783	52,186	4.4	380
Pennsylvania	71,062	28,320	27,282	72,100	1.5	786
Rhode Island	483	590	535	538	11.4	70
Vermont	416	374	235	555	33.4	128
Midwest	76,017	53,856	48,969	81,042	6.6	180
Illinois	23,304	18,579	17,706	24,177	3.7	280
Indiana ^a	2,899	NA	NA	2,891	-0.3	68
Iowa ^a	2,065	1,609	1,431	1,887	-8.6	91
Kansas	6,297	4,431	3,587	7,141	13.4	387
Michigan	13,436	10,737	10,158	14,015	4.3	201
Minnesota	1,901	2,573	2,380	2,094	10.2	64
Missouri	11,671	5,262	3,290	13,643	16.9	352
Nebraska ^a	697	1,009	893	815	16.9	70
North Dakota	107	160	176	91	-15.0	20
Ohio	7,407	5,640	6,050	6,997	-5.5	85
South Dakota	673	566	563	676	0.4	133
Wisconsin ^a	5,560	3,290	2,735	6,615	19.0	179
South	253,958	120,138	119,373	257,188	1.3	388
Alabama ^a	6,934	NA	NA	7,284	5.0	234
Arkansas	3,460	3,935	3,455	3,940	13.9	220
Delaware ^{a,b}	1,120	56	262	914	-18.4	174
District of Columbia	6,294	3,854	3,557	6,591	4.7	1,424
Florida	14,021	14,026	10,721	17,326	23.6	165
Georgia ^a	23,020	11,779	15,370	20,790	-9.7	410
Kentucky	3,684	2,539	2,079	4,144	12.5	147
Louisiana	12,192	7,803	5,532	14,463	18.6	474
Maryland	13,058	9,374	8,574	13,858	6.1	372
Mississippi ^a	2,357	1,341	2,449	2,003	-15.0	106
North Carolina	14,415	14,526	11,657	17,284	19.9	330
Oklahoma	2,758	749	1,004	2,503	-9.2	106
South Carolina	5,325	1,849	1,503	5,671	6.5	211
Tennessee	11,819	5,567	5,567	11,819	0.0	309
Texas	121,141	31,065	36,185	116,021	-4.2	903
Virginia	11,372	10,989	10,857	11,504	1.2	235
West Virginia	988	686	601	1,073	8.6	77
West	124,839	125,379	126,976	122,278	-2.1	301
Alaska ^b	710	640	665	685	-3.5	167
Arizona	3,588	5,075	4,646	4,017	12.0	140
California	87,725	103,347	104,054	87,018	-0.8	385
Colorado ^b	2,634	2,415	2,318	2,731	3.7	104
Hawaii ^a	1,393	2,091	487	1,604	15.1	184
Idaho	788	463	414	837	6.2	109
Montana ^a	677	NA	398	708	4.6	117
Nevada ^b	3,246	1,758	1,606	3,398	4.7	328
New Mexico ^b	1,331	1,392	1,442	1,281	-3.8	113
Oregon	12,505	5,670	4,488	13,687	9.5	608
Utah	1,988	1,544	1,319	2,213	11.3	185
Washington ^b	7,850	830	4,960	3,720	-52.6	96
Wyoming	404	154	179	379	-6.2	114

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Persons on parole are defined as offenders conditionally released to parole supervision, whether by parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release. Maine eliminated parole in 1976. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aBecause of nonresponse or incomplete data, the population on Dec. 31, 1993, does not equal the population on Jan. 1, 1993, plus entries minus exits.

^bEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 6.2.

Table 6.56

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons in the parole population

United States, 1979-90, 1992, and 1993

	Rate per 100,000 adult residents
1979	138
1980	136
1981	136
1982	144
1983	147
1984	155
1985	158
1986	184
1987	201
1988	224
1989	248
1990	287
1992	336
1993	352

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Rates were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for the number of adult residents. Rates for 1979 and 1980 presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK were based on the number of inhabitants and thus are not comparable to the data presented here. For information on survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-89874, p. 4; **1983**, Bulletin NCJ-94776, p. 2; **1984**, Bulletin NCJ-100181, p. 4; **1985**, Bulletin NCJ-103683, p. 3; **1986**, Bulletin NCJ-108012, p. 3; **1987**, Bulletin NCJ-113948, p. 3; **1988**, Bulletin NCJ-119970, p. 3; **1989**, Bulletin NCJ-125833, p. 3; **1990**, Bulletin NCJ-133285, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, p. 105; **1993**, NCJ-156241, Table 6.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 6.57

Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population Dec. 31, 1993	Sex		Not reported
		Male	Female	
United States, total	671,470	469,039	51,627	150,804
Federal	44,156	NA	NA	44,156
State	627,314	469,039	51,627	106,648
Northeast	166,806	149,723	17,083	0
Connecticut	624	578	46	0
Maine	34	32	2	0
Massachusetts ^a	4,370	4,021	349	0
New Hampshire ^a	624	562	62	0
New Jersey	35,775	34,412	1,363	0
New York	52,186	47,932	4,254	0
Pennsylvania	72,100	61,165	10,935	0
Rhode Island	538	504	34	0
Vermont	555	517	38	0
Midwest	81,042	66,968	7,077	6,997
Illinois	24,177	22,736	1,441	0
Indiana	2,891	2,680	211	0
Iowa	1,887	179	1,708	0
Kansas	7,141	6,595	546	0
Michigan	14,015	12,872	1,143	0
Minnesota	2,094	1,954	140	0
Missouri	13,643	12,465	1,178	0
Nebraska ^a	815	721	94	0
North Dakota	91	83	8	0
Ohio	6,997	NA	NA	6,997
South Dakota	676	623	53	0
Wisconsin	6,615	6,060	555	0
South	257,188	218,924	24,293	13,971
Alabama	7,284	NA	NA	7,284
Arkansas	3,940	3,508	432	0
Delaware ^a	914	849	65	0
District of Columbia	6,591	6,130	461	0
Florida	17,326	15,556	1,770	0
Georgia	20,790	19,012	1,778	0
Kentucky	4,144	NA	NA	4,144
Louisiana	14,463	13,305	1,158	0
Maryland	13,858	12,853	1,005	0
Mississippi	2,003	NA	NA	2,003
North Carolina	17,284	16,027	1,257	0
Oklahoma	2,503	2,104	399	0
South Carolina	5,671	5,117	554	0
Tennessee	11,819	10,264	1,015	540
Texas ^a	116,021	103,041	12,980	0
Virginia	11,504	10,193	1,311	0
West Virginia	1,073	965	108	0
West	122,278	33,424	3,174	85,680
Alaska ^a	685	665	20	0
Arizona ^a	4,017	3,695	322	0
California ^a	87,018	1,288	50	85,680
Colorado ^a	2,731	2,459	272	0
Hawaii	1,604	1,462	142	0
Idaho	837	780	57	0
Montana	708	644	64	0
Nevada ^a	3,398	3,092	306	0
New Mexico ^a	1,281	1,168	113	0
Oregon	13,687	12,305	1,382	0
Utah	2,213	2,036	177	0
Washington ^a	3,720	3,478	242	0
Wyoming	379	352	27	0

Note: See Notes, tables 6.1 and 6.55. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice,

Table 6.58

Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction

By race, region, and jurisdiction

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population Dec. 31, 1993	White	Black	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other, unknown, or not reported
United States, total	671,470	236,083	240,767	2,339	1,178	191,103
Federal	44,156	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,156
State	627,314	236,083	240,767	2,339	1,178	146,947
Northeast	166,806	69,614	74,917	129	642	21,504
Connecticut	624	216	262	1	3	142
Maine	34	34	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts ^a	4,370	2,571	1,018	4	20	757
New Hampshire ^a	624	562	62	0	0	0
New Jersey ^a	35,775	14,310	21,465	0	0	0
New York	52,186	8,535	25,842	114	175	17,520
Pennsylvania	72,100	42,424	26,140	9	442	3,085
Rhode Island	538	407	128	1	2	0
Vermont	555	555	0	0	0	0
Midwest	81,042	32,237	35,429	634	178	12,564
Illinois	24,177	6,195	16,032	39	26	1,885
Indiana	2,891	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,891
Iowa	1,887	1,581	252	17	3	34
Kansas	7,141	4,497	2,406	36	107	95
Michigan	14,015	5,731	8,183	41	13	47
Minnesota	2,094	1,257	524	182	0	131
Missouri	13,643	8,365	5,214	19	9	36
Nebraska ^a	815	545	249	20	1	0
North Dakota	91	83	2	6	0	0
Ohio	6,997	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,997
South Dakota	676	548	0	107	0	21
Wisconsin	6,615	3,435	2,567	167	19	427
South	257,188	111,549	124,778	517	92	20,252
Alabama	7,284	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,284
Arkansas	3,940	1,872	2,051	2	1	14
Delaware ^a	914	387	489	0	0	38
District of Columbia	6,591	132	6,393	NA	NA	66
Florida	17,326	7,095	9,976	4	0	251
Georgia	20,790	7,150	13,640	NA	NA	0
Kentucky	4,144	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,144
Louisiana	14,463	4,555	9,763	NA	NA	145
Maryland	13,858	3,634	10,181	5	10	28
Mississippi	2,003	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,003
North Carolina	17,284	6,074	10,676	378	10	146
Oklahoma	2,503	1,550	755	103	2	93
South Carolina	5,671	1,951	3,685	0	0	35
Tennessee	11,819	4,850	6,316	0	0	653
Texas ^a	116,021	67,110	43,548	23	47	5,293
Virginia	11,504	4,277	7,144	2	22	59
West Virginia	1,073	912	161	0	0	0
West	122,278	22,683	5,643	1,059	266	92,627
Alaska ^a	685	376	88	212	9	0
Arizona ^a	4,017	1,808	643	161	40	1,365
California ^a	87,018	349	339	9	106	86,215
Colorado ^a	2,731	2,052	579	38	7	55
Hawaii	1,604	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,604
Idaho	837	795	13	25	3	1
Montana	708	NA	NA	NA	NA	708
Nevada ^a	3,398	1,983	1,164	33	2	216
New Mexico ^a	1,281	309	141	47	0	784
Oregon	13,687	10,050	1,766	274	75	1,522
Utah	2,213	1,938	187	62	23	3
Washington ^a	3,720	2,678	707	186	1	148
Wyoming	379	345	16	12	0	6

Note: See Notes, tables 6.1 and 6.55. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 6.7.

Table 6.59

Sentenced prisoners admitted to State and Federal institutions for violation of parole or other conditional release

By whether new sentence was imposed, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Parole violators						Other conditional release violators				
	Total	New sentence				Total	New sentence				Total
		Total	Male	Female	No new sentence		Male	Female	Male	Female	
United States, total	147,712	65,039	32,062	2,294	28,621	2,062	82,673	28,807	1,851	47,638	4,377
Federal	1,346	854	NA	NA	803	51	492	NA	NA	449	43
State	146,366	64,185	32,062	2,294	27,818	2,011	82,181	28,807	1,851	47,189	4,334
Northeast	15,856	11,361	719	18	10,001	623	4,495	290	23	3,867	315
Connecticut ^a	3,698	201	4	0	187	10	3,497	80	10	3,129	278
Maine	260	4	0	0	4	0	256	75	3	170	8
Massachusetts ^b	1,097	998	NA	NA	943	55	99	89	10	NA	NA
New Hampshire	221	221	NA	NA	215	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	3,478	3,346	490	4	2,680	172	132	NA	NA	120	12
New York	6,355	5,923	NA	NA	5,566	357	432	NA	NA	417	15
Pennsylvania	418	418	157	12	233	16	0	X	X	0	0
Rhode Island ^{a,c}	215	136	37	1	97	1	79	46	0	31	2
Vermont ^a	114	114	31	1	76	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest	19,501	12,640	4,276	179	7,679	506	6,861	3,921	142	2,552	246
Illinois ^c	4,095	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,095	3,467	126	483	19
Indiana	581	581	196	8	360	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	889	648	345	22	254	27	241	125	7	99	10
Kansas	1,747	1,393	278	16	1,024	75	354	78	9	233	34
Michigan	3,619	3,619	1,502	61	1,938	118	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	844	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	844	127	0	664	53
Missouri	2,270	2,009	425	24	1,436	124	261	50	0	204	7
Nebraska	335	335	NA	NA	301	34	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	75	39	NA	NA	35	4	36	NA	NA	34	2
Ohio ^c	3,906	3,138	1,308	34	1,717	79	768	NA	NA	659	109
South Dakota	153	106	3	0	97	6	47	0	0	40	7
Wisconsin	987	772	219	14	517	22	215	74	0	136	5
South	46,819	33,928	25,915	2,031	5,521	461	12,891	5,877	409	5,838	767
Alabama	1,784	1,413	121	8	1,214	70	371	353	18	NA	NA
Arkansas	992	805	327	3	408	67	187	86	0	92	9
Delaware ^{a,c}	119	38	37	1	NA	NA	81	64	17	NA	NA
District of Columbia ^{a,c}	1,745	1,533	1,011	93	429	NA	212	159	NA	53	NA
Florida	6,470	163	30	2	122	9	6,307	2,208	218	3,493	388
Georgia	4,161	4,161	3,710	207	199	45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	1,503	1,318	105	2	1,111	100	185	25	3	143	14
Louisiana	3,316	646	168	4	432	42	2,670	680	30	1,645	315
Maryland ^b	1,546	1,545	882	49	582	32	1	0	0	1	0
Mississippi	115	115	60	0	46	9	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina ^c	4,665	4,665	4,423	242	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma ^c	340	340	195	18	116	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	1,946	1,169	519	34	568	48	777	360	28	354	35
Tennessee ^c	2,609	1,789	1,699	90	NA	NA	820	762	58	NA	NA
Texas	13,455	12,425	11,259	1,166	NA	NA	1,030	1,002	28	NA	NA
Virginia	1,964	1,714	1,354	111	224	25	250	178	9	57	6
West Virginia	89	89	15	1	70	3	0	0	0	0	0
West	64,190	6,256	1,152	66	4,617	421	57,934	18,719	1,277	34,932	3,006
Alaska ^a	433	325	0	0	280	45	108	NA	NA	103	5
Arizona	1,444	263	64	8	160	31	1,181	323	12	760	86
California	55,011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55,011	18,074	1,217	32,920	2,800
Colorado ^c	984	836	164	11	616	45	148	45	3	93	7
Hawaii ^{a,b}	805	331	48	1	270	12	474	185	36	212	41
Idaho ^b	416	223	20	1	184	18	193	92	9	88	4
Montana	115	115	13	0	96	6	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	561	561	NA	NA	507	54	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	997	658	NA	NA	603	55	339	NA	NA	330	9
Oregon	1,831	1,831	662	32	1,029	108	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1,008	1,008	167	11	783	47	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	533	53	5	0	48	0	480	0	0	426	54
Wyoming	52	52	9	2	41	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All data for Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to 1 year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bMassachusetts, Maryland, Hawaii, and Idaho estimated the numbers in the admissions categories.

^cCounts of inmates by type of readmission may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.16.

Table 6.60

Entries to parole supervision from prisons in 36 StatesBy offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	All entries	Sex		Race ^b			Hispanic ^d
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^c	
Number of parole entries	176,564	160,602	15,864	72,111	86,717	1,674	29,350
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	25.2	26.2	14.7	23.6	26.7	32.1	22.7
Homicide	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.7	2.7	4.4	2.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.5
Murder	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.7
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
Negligent manslaughter	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	2.0	0.7
Unspecified homicide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(e)
Kidnaping	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3
Rape	1.7	1.8	0.2	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.4
Other sexual assault	2.5	2.7	0.3	4.1	1.3	3.2	2.1
Robbery	10.7	11.2	5.6	7.0	13.7	7.9	10.1
Assault	6.6	6.8	4.3	6.4	6.8	11.6	6.0
Other violent	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.5
Property offenses	32.7	32.4	36.3	38.2	29.6	36.4	23.8
Burglary	14.8	15.7	5.8	17.9	12.4	17.9	13.2
Larceny-theft	8.4	7.7	15.6	9.1	8.6	8.4	4.8
Motor vehicle theft	2.7	2.9	1.0	3.1	2.4	3.6	3.0
Arson	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
Fraud	3.9	3.1	12.0	5.0	3.5	3.2	1.1
Stolen property	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.1
Other property	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.3
Drug offenses	31.1	30.1	41.3	23.3	35.4	15.0	43.4
Possession	8.2	7.8	11.3	4.9	10.4	3.5	7.0
Trafficking	19.3	18.8	23.7	14.3	21.3	8.5	30.8
Other drug	3.7	3.4	6.3	4.1	3.7	3.0	5.6
Public-order offenses	9.8	10.1	6.2	13.2	7.4	15.2	8.4
Weapons	2.2	2.4	0.6	1.5	2.6	1.8	2.5
Driving while intoxicated	3.7	3.9	1.3	7.0	1.2	8.4	5.0
Other public-order	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.6	5.0	1.0
Other offenses	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.6

Note: See Note, table 6.30. Data on most serious offense were reported for 90.8 percent of the 182,141 State parole entries who entered prison with a sentence of more than 1 year. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

^dIncludes persons of all races.

^eLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 56.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Table 6.61

Parole discharges in 29 StatesBy method of parole discharge, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1992^a

Method of parole discharge	All discharges	Sex		Race ^b			Hispanic ^d
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^c	
Number of discharges	216,710	196,884	17,096	96,811	98,682	1,589	38,766
All methods	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Successful completion	49.3	49.2	57.8	50.7	48.6	55.6	41.8
Absconder	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7
Return to jail or prison ^e	47.8	47.9	39.7	46.5	48.4	42.4	55.8
Transfer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Death	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2
Other	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4

Note: See Note, table 6.30. Data were reported for 97.8 percent of the 221,552 State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than 1 year and include those on supervised release even if not technically termed "parole." For methodology, see Appendix 18.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^dIncludes persons of all races.

^eIncludes those returned to prison with a new sentence, technical parole violators, and those returned pending parole revocation or a new charge.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 67.

Table 6.62

Parole discharges in 29 StatesBy offense and type of discharge, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Successful completion of term	Ab-sconder	Type of discharge					
					Return to prison with:			Transfer	Death	Other
					New sentence	Parole revo-cation	Re-vo-cation pending			
All offenses	209,995	100%	50.9%	1.0%	12.7%	18.8%	14.7%	0.2%	1.2%	0.6%
Violent offenses	51,870	100	51.9	0.9	10.1	20.4	14.2	0.2	1.5	0.7
Homicide	5,371	100	62.5	0.6	6.6	16.9	9.8	0.4	2.5	0.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,084	100	53.7	0.7	9.2	19.8	12.6	0.5	2.6	0.7
Murder	2,181	100	52.0	1.0	8.7	22.3	11.3	0.7	3.0	1.0
Nonnegligent manslaughter	903	100	57.9	0.1	10.5	13.7	15.7	0.0	1.8	0.2
Negligent manslaughter	2,037	100	74.9	0.3	3.1	13.1	6.9	0.2	1.0	0.6
Unspecified homicide	250	100	69.6	0.4	3.6	13.2	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.4
Kidnaping	993	100	52.7	1.0	9.7	17.5	16.3	0.7	0.9	1.2
Rape	3,580	100	53.9	1.0	4.8	23.9	14.2	0.1	1.4	0.7
Other sexual assault	4,260	100	66.0	0.4	4.6	14.1	13.3	(b)	1.3	0.4
Robbery	23,648	100	44.0	1.1	13.7	24.3	14.3	0.2	1.6	0.8
Assault	13,100	100	56.0	1.1	8.6	16.3	16.0	0.1	1.1	0.8
Other violent	918	100	61.8	0.7	7.8	16.0	12.7	0.1	0.3	0.5
Property offenses	77,919	100	49.0	1.2	13.6	21.1	13.3	0.2	1.1	0.6
Burglary	36,046	100	46.1	1.2	14.0	22.5	14.2	0.2	1.1	0.6
Larceny-theft	21,736	100	48.3	1.2	14.7	18.8	15.2	0.2	1.0	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	6,193	100	36.5	0.8	20.9	22.1	17.5	0.2	1.0	1.0
Arson	1,168	100	63.9	0.9	4.2	17.7	10.8	0.1	1.9	0.6
Fraud	8,244	100	62.4	1.6	7.0	19.5	7.4	0.3	1.0	0.8
Stolen property	3,199	100	60.9	0.8	10.6	23.9	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.1
Other property	1,333	100	69.3	0.5	5.3	20.3	3.9	0.0	0.7	0.1
Drug offenses	57,480	100	49.7	0.7	13.5	16.8	17.6	0.2	1.1	0.4
Possession	12,537	100	57.1	0.5	9.5	23.9	7.3	0.1	1.5	0.2
Trafficking	33,032	100	51.9	0.7	12.9	16.5	16.2	0.1	1.1	0.5
Other drug	11,911	100	35.6	1.1	19.4	9.8	32.2	0.6	0.9	0.5
Public-order offenses	18,176	100	63.1	1.3	11.7	12.0	10.4	0.1	0.9	0.5
Weapons	4,868	100	45.4	0.5	21.9	12.7	17.9	0.1	1.0	0.5
Driving while intoxicated	6,740	100	72.4	0.2	9.2	7.7	9.5	0.0	0.8	0.2
Other public-order	6,566	100	66.7	3.0	6.6	15.9	5.8	0.2	0.9	0.9
Other offenses	4,550	100	37.1	1.1	20.4	14.2	26.0	0.1	0.5	0.6

Note: See Note, table 6.30. Data on type of parole discharge and most serious offense were reported for 94.8 percent of the 221,552 State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than 1 year. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 69.

Table 6.63

Prisoners granted parole by the U.S. Parole Commission

By region, fiscal years 1977-94

Fiscal year	Total		Northeast		Southeast		North Central		South Central		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1977	3,746	44.1%	664	43.9%	1,106	55.1%	864	41.7%	593	41.9%	519	35.2%
1978	5,260	54.3	861	50.7	1,322	55.7	1,330	59.9	683	45.9	1,064	55.7
1979	6,427	65.8	1,113	60.3	1,727	71.4	1,564	71.3	939	59.8	1,084	62.3
1980	6,722	69.7	1,149	63.8	1,988	74.1	1,354	72.0	977	67.2	1,254	68.7
1981	5,436	64.8	1,072	64.0	1,608	68.3	1,066	65.9	939	65.9	751	57.0
1982	5,283	64.0	1,063	67.3	1,401	62.7	1,130	65.9	983	63.3	706	59.8
1983	6,214	64.0	1,125	64.3	1,663	64.3	1,237	63.2	1,426	66.2	763	60.4
1984	6,073	63.4	1,414	67.7	1,461	63.5	1,133	59.3	1,331	63.8	734	61.2
1985	5,667	59.0	1,223	61.8	1,380	60.2	1,078	53.6	1,280	61.5	706	56.7
1986	6,788	60.5	1,576	61.7	1,746	66.1	1,196	54.3	1,598	64.3	672	50.6
1987	7,561	62.9	1,487	59.7	1,982	69.6	1,383	58.3	1,925	66.8	784	54.4
1988	7,773	62.4	1,653	63.2	2,079	71.9	1,337	55.3	1,793	64.6	911	52.0
1989	7,718	65.8	1,990	71.5	2,126	72.3	1,251	58.9	1,565	66.4	786	51.3
1990	6,537	66.4	1,750	74.2	1,770	71.7	1,065	60.3	1,263	65.6	689	51.7
1991	5,459	69.3	1,000	72.2	1,845	75.7	933	67.5	982	67.5	699	57.2
1992	3,761	65.1	1,501 ^a	66.9 ^a	X	X	1,052 ^b	66.4 ^b	1,208 ^b	62.1 ^b	X	X
1993	3,425	69.8	1,372 ^a	73.5 ^a	X	X	924 ^b	67.7 ^b	1,129 ^b	67.5 ^b	X	X
1994	2,376	71.1	917 ^a	72.1 ^a	X	X	683 ^b	70.9 ^b	776 ^b	70.0 ^b	X	X

Note: The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over approximately 13,000 Federal parolees. These data refer only to defendants sentenced as adults. The "percent" column refers to inmates who were granted parole as a proportion of the total number of inmates considered for parole. The Source notes, "while the percentage granted parole has traditionally served as an indicator of paroling policy, it has several limitations. First, it is affected by changes in types of offenders entering the system. For example, the rate of parole grants for auto thieves (whose number entering the Federal system had declined over the years) may not be the same as for narcotics dealers (whose number has risen). Second, the measure may be affected by changes in sentencing practices" (Source, *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 8). The data do not reflect decisions modified under the Commission's appellate or reopening provisions.

For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 5.

^aThe Commission modified its regional operation by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region.

^bThe Commission modified its regional operation by closing the Western region. The South Central and North Central regional offices took over the area previously serviced by the Western region.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978*, p. 18, Tables 11-A and 11-B; *October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980*, p. 21, Tables 11-A and 11-B (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 3, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 9; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991*, p. 11; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 8 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 6.64

Federal parolees terminating supervision

By outcome and offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release	Percent terminating supervision with:						New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a					
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other			
All offenses	16,233	100%	57.4%	9.7%	2.8%	11.4%	10.5%	8.2%	
Felonies	15,566	100	56.7	9.8	2.8	11.5	10.7	8.4	
Violent offenses	1,790	100	37.5	18.0	4.7	17.8	17.2	4.7	
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	102	100	40.2	13.7	4.9	19.6	11.8	9.8	
Negligent manslaughter	25	100	80.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	8.0	0.0	
Assault	132	100	53.8	9.1	4.5	11.4	16.7	4.5	
Robbery	1,309	100	31.5	21.7	5.0	18.9	18.6	4.4	
Rape	67	100	52.2	3.0	4.5	20.9	11.9	7.5	
Other sex offenses ^c	66	100	78.8	4.5	1.5	7.6	4.5	3.0	
Kidnaping	70	100	47.1	8.6	4.3	12.9	20.0	7.1	
Threats against the President	19	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Property offenses	3,624	100	56.3	8.2	3.6	13.7	11.4	6.7	
Fraudulent offenses	2,270	100	61.4	6.1	3.3	12.6	10.2	6.4	
Embezzlement	262	100	73.3	4.6	1.9	9.2	3.4	7.6	
Fraud ^d	1,401	100	62.7	4.5	3.1	11.6	10.8	7.3	
Forgery	413	100	47.7	12.8	4.4	17.9	13.8	3.4	
Counterfeiting	194	100	64.9	5.7	4.6	12.4	7.7	4.6	
Other offenses	1,354	100	47.9	11.7	4.1	15.5	13.4	7.2	
Burglary	180	100	30.6	12.8	3.9	22.8	21.7	7.8	
Larceny ^e	771	100	45.8	14.9	4.8	16.6	11.0	6.9	
Motor vehicle theft	192	100	55.2	6.8	1.6	14.6	15.1	6.3	
Arson and explosives	75	100	65.3	6.7	1.3	9.3	12.0	5.3	
Transportation of stolen property	123	100	67.5	1.6	4.9	3.3	13.8	8.9	
Other property offenses ^f	13	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Drug offenses	7,660	100	61.4	9.3	1.7	9.0	8.8	9.7	
Trafficking	7,575	100	61.3	9.3	1.7	9.1	8.8	9.8	
Possession and other	85	100	71.8	8.2	3.5	4.7	7.1	4.7	
Public-order offenses	2,492	100	56.9	7.8	3.3	11.6	10.7	9.7	
Regulatory offenses	224	100	71.0	4.5	0.9	7.1	5.8	10.7	
Other offenses	2,268	100	55.5	8.1	3.6	12.0	11.2	9.6	
Weapons	943	100	44.5	12.4	2.7	16.2	15.9	8.2	
Immigration offenses	567	100	59.3	3.5	4.9	9.5	7.4	15.3	
Tax law violations including tax fraud	149	100	85.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.0	9.4	
Bribery	53	100	83.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	0.0	9.4	
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	62	100	82.3	4.8	1.6	1.6	3.2	6.5	
National defense	16	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Escape	229	100	31.4	14.4	10.9	19.7	15.3	8.3	
Racketeering and extortion	191	100	74.3	4.2	0.5	6.3	8.9	5.8	
Gambling offenses	41	100	95.1	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	
Mail or transport of obscene material	7	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Migratory birds	1	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Other felonies ^g	9	100	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Misdemeanors ^h	667	100	72.1	6.3	3.3	8.8	6.6	2.7	

Note: See Note, table 6.8. Total includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated parole supervision in 1992 was 16,033. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aRemoval to inactive supervision or return to incarceration for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bRemoval to inactive supervision or return to incarceration after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

^cMay include some non-violent offenses.

^dExcludes tax fraud.

^eExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^fExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^gIncludes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

^hIncludes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 58.

Table 6.65

State and Federal prisoners known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and confirmed AIDS cases

By region and jurisdiction, 1991, 1992, and 1993

Jurisdiction	Total known to be HIV positive			HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of total custody population ^a			Confirmed AIDS cases for 1993
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	
United States, total	17,551	20,651	21,538	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	3,765
Federal	630	867	959	1.0	1.2	1.2	375
State	16,921	19,784	20,579	2.3	2.7	2.6	3,390
Northeast	10,247	11,422	10,690	8.1	8.3	7.4	1,766
Connecticut	574	621	886	5.4	5.6	6.6	193
Maine	1	21	8	0.1	1.4	0.6	2
Massachusetts	484	322	394	5.3	3.2	3.9	121
New Hampshire	18	26	17	1.2	1.4	0.9	2
New Jersey ^b	756	1,326	881	4.0	5.9	3.7	107
New York	8,000	8,645	8,000	13.8	14.0	12.4	1,210
Pennsylvania	313	338	409	1.3	1.4	1.6	108
Rhode Island	98	120	89	3.5	4.4	3.4	22
Vermont	3	3	6	0.3	0.2	0.5	1
Midwest	1,128	1,392	1,671	0.7	0.9	1.1	313
Illinois	299	403	591	1.0	1.3	1.7	154
Indiana	62	NA	NA	0.5	X	X	NA
Iowa	19	18	11	0.5	0.4	0.2	2
Kansas	13	20	39	0.2	0.3	0.7	12
Michigan	390	454	434	1.1	1.2	1.1	35
Minnesota	14	26	30	0.4	0.7	0.7	1
Missouri	127	164	136	0.8	1.0	0.8	53
Nebraska	11	26	17	0.4	1.0	0.7	3
North Dakota	1	1	2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0
Ohio	152	232	355	0.4	0.6	0.9	50
Wisconsin	40	48	56	0.5	0.6	0.6	3
South	4,314	5,659	6,657	1.5	2.0	2.1	1,215
Alabama	178	183	194	1.1	1.1	1.1	52
Arkansas	68	70	80	0.9	0.9	1.0	29
Delaware	85	104	113	2.6	2.6	2.7	34
Florida	1,105	1,616	1,780	2.4	3.3	3.4	435
Georgia	807	733	745	3.4	2.9	2.7	13
Kentucky	27	35	42	0.3	0.4	0.5	5
Louisiana	100	425	262	0.7	2.6	1.6	NA
Maryland	478	666	769	2.5	3.4	3.8	165
Mississippi	106	NA	118	1.3	X	1.4	19
North Carolina	170	364	485	0.9	1.8	2.2	108
Oklahoma	74	94	102	0.7	0.8	0.8	6
South Carolina	316	350	452	2.0	2.1	2.7	88
Tennessee	28	53	88	0.3	0.5	0.8	32
Texas	615	846	1,212	1.2	1.4	1.7	199
Virginia	152	112	207	0.9	0.7	1.1	30
West Virginia	5	8	8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0
West	1,232	1,311	1,561	0.8	0.8	0.8	96
Alaska	9	13	NA	0.4	0.5	X	NA
Arizona	84	78	89	0.5	0.5	0.5	9
California ^c	786	899	1,048	0.8	0.9	0.9	NA
Colorado	82	52	74	1.0	0.6	0.8	7
Hawaii	19	24	21	0.8	0.9	0.7	2
Idaho	10	20	26	0.5	0.9	1.0	10
Montana	7	4	5	0.5	0.3	0.3	1
Nevada	117	105	163	2.0	1.8	2.6	23
New Mexico	10	5	11	0.3	0.2	0.3	2
Oregon	24	21	29	0.4	0.3	0.4	7
Utah	35	30	26	1.3	1.0	0.9	19
Washington	42	54	63	0.5	0.5	0.6	12
Wyoming	7	6	6	0.6	0.6	0.5	4

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. The NPS program provides yearend data for the prisoner populations of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These data represent the custody population, which includes only those prisoners housed in a jurisdiction's facilities. South Dakota and the District of Columbia did not report HIV/AIDS data for 1991-93. Readers should note that HIV testing policies vary across jurisdictions. Some jurisdictions mandate testing of all prisoners, some provide for testing of a sample of prisoners, and others test prisoners under specified conditions. The reported number of cases of known HIV infection in part reflects each jurisdiction's testing policies.

^aPercent calculations for the United States totals, the State totals, and the regional totals exclude prisoners in jurisdictions that did not report data for HIV/AIDS cases.

^bPercents for New Jersey were calculated from the 1993 jurisdiction count.

^cData for 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-152765 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.66

State prisoners known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

By sex, region, and State, 1993

Region and State	Male HIV cases		Female HIV cases	
	Number	Percent of total custody population ^a	Number	Percent of total custody population ^a
Total	18,218	2.5%	1,796	4.2%
Northeast	9,700	7.1	990	12.7
Connecticut	751	6.0	135	14.9
Maine	8	0.6	0	X
Massachusetts	315	3.4	79	12.1
New Hampshire	14	0.8	3	2.2
New Jersey ^b	809	3.6	72	6.4
New York	7,349	12.0	651	18.5
Pennsylvania	371	1.5	38	3.2
Rhode Island	77	3.1	12	8.6
Vermont	6	0.5	0	X
Midwest	1,551	1.0	120	1.5
Illinois	538	1.6	53	3.1
Iowa	10	0.2	1	0.4
Kansas	36	0.7	3	1.1
Michigan	413	1.1	21	1.2
Minnesota	30	0.8	0	X
Missouri	127	0.8	9	1.0
Nebraska	15	0.6	2	1.3
North Dakota	2	0.4	0	X
Ohio	330	0.9	25	1.0
Wisconsin	50	0.6	6	1.6
South	5,561	2.0	531	3.4
Alabama	179	1.0	15	1.3
Arkansas	77	1.1	3	0.6
Florida	1,619	3.2	161	6.0
Georgia	672	2.6	73	4.1
Kentucky	40	0.5	2	0.5
Louisiana	237	1.5	25	4.6
Maryland	712	3.7	57	5.9
Mississippi	117	1.5	1	0.2
North Carolina	429	2.0	56	4.9
Oklahoma	95	0.9	7	0.6
Tennessee	84	0.8	4	1.0
Texas	1,097	1.7	115	3.0
Virginia	195	1.1	12	1.8
West Virginia	8	0.5	0	X
West	1,406	0.8	155	1.4
Arizona	85	0.5	4	0.4
California	952	0.8	96	1.3
Colorado	67	0.8	7	1.4
Hawaii	19	0.7	2	1.3
Idaho	26	1.1	0	X
Montana	5	0.3	0	X
Nevada	126	2.2	37	9.0
New Mexico	11	0.3	0	X
Oregon	25	0.4	4	1.2
Utah	23	0.8	3	2.4
Washington	61	0.6	2	0.3
Wyoming	6	0.6	0	X

Note: See Note, table 6.65. Alaska, Indiana, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia did not report HIV/AIDS data for 1993. Sex of prisoners was not reported for 113 HIV positive cases in Delaware and 452 HIV positive cases in South Carolina.

^aPercent calculations for State totals and regional totals exclude prisoners in jurisdictions that did not report data on HIV/AIDS or the sex of prisoners.

^bPercents for New Jersey were calculated from the 1993 jurisdiction count.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-152765 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.67

AIDS-related deaths among State prisoners

By region and State, 1993

Region and State	AIDS-related deaths			
	Total deaths	Total	Rate per 100,000 inmates ^a	As a percent of all deaths ^a
Total	2,477	761	89	33.2%
Northeast	709	361	255	50.9
Connecticut	91	45	373	49.5
Maine	5	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	29	14	141	48.3
New Hampshire	4	1	57	B
New Jersey	121	70	307	57.9
New York	377	220	344	58.4
Pennsylvania	79	9	35	11.4
Rhode Island	3	2	71	B
Vermont	0	0	0	X
Midwest	420	33	19	10.8
Illinois	103	23	70	22.3
Indiana	30	1	7	3.3
Iowa	7	0	0	0.0
Kansas	10	0	0	0.0
Michigan	106	NA	X	X
Minnesota	5	1	23	B
Missouri	43	2	12	4.7
Nebraska	8	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0	0	X
Ohio	80	6	15	7.5
South Dakota	9	NA	X	X
Wisconsin	19	0	0	0.0
South	965	281	78	31.2
Alabama	55	8	44	14.5
Arkansas	10	0	0	0.0
Delaware	8	0	0	0.0
Florida	167	79	156	47.3
Georgia	81	40	148	49.4
Kentucky	26	2	19	7.7
Louisiana	63	NA	X	X
Maryland	46	20	99	43.5
Mississippi	24	3	31	12.5
North Carolina	41	15	71	36.6
Oklahoma	56	2	13	3.6
South Carolina	63	14	74	22.2
Tennessee	30	5	40	16.7
Texas	244	79	93	32.4
Virginia	50	14	64	28.0
West Virginia	1	0	0	0.0
West	383	86	47	22.8
Alaska	15	0	0	0.0
Arizona	43	0	0	0.0
California	245	83	72	34.0
Colorado	15	1	11	6.7
Hawaii	2	0	0	0.0
Idaho	8	1	38	B
Montana	3	0	0	0.0
Nevada	10	1	15	10.0
New Mexico	6	NA	X	X
Oregon	9	0	0	0.0
Utah	2	0	0	0.0
Washington	20	0	0	0.0
Wyoming	5	0	0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 6.65. Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia did not report data on AIDS-related deaths.

^aPercent and rate calculations for the State total and the regional totals exclude inmates in jurisdictions that did not report data on cause of death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-152765 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.68

Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State correctional institutions

By cause of death, sex, region, and State, 1992

Region and State	Total		Illness or natural cause		AIDS		Suicide		Accidental self-injury, male ^a	Execution, male ^b	Caused by another, male ^b	Unspecified cause	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				Male	Female
United States, total	2,015	73	927	30	619	29	100	3	24	31	67	248	10
State	2,015	73	927	30	619	29	100	3	24	31	67	248	10
Northeast	603	32	173	5	316	23	20	0	8	0	16	70	4
Connecticut ^c	78	6	NA	NA	31	3	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	47	3
Maine	6	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	X	0	0	0
Massachusetts	27	1	9	0	14	1	4	0	0	X	0	0	0
New Hampshire	5	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	112	4	36	1	62	3	1	0	0	0	1	12	0
New York	292	18	65	1	194	16	9	0	2	0	12	10	1
Pennsylvania	79	3	55	3	13	0	4	0	5	0	2	0	0
Rhode Island ^c	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	X	1	0	0
Vermont ^c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	1	0
Midwest	327	9	251	8	31	0	17	1	3	1	15	9	0
Illinois	62	0	33	0	14	0	3	0	1	0	5	6	0
Indiana	36	1	33	1	NA	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Iowa	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1	1	0
Kansas	11	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	1	2	0
Michigan	73	1	68	1	NA	NA	4	0	0	X	1	0	0
Minnesota	5	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	27	3	18	2	3	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0
Nebraska	7	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Ohio	80	2	65	2	11	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
South Dakota	3	1	2	1	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wisconsin	17	0	11	0	1	0	3	0	1	X	1	0	0
South	817	21	352	11	226	6	28	0	9	26	19	154	3
Alabama	57	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	55	1
Arkansas	18	1	12	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
Delaware ^c	13	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA
Florida	135	2	60	0	65	2	6	0	2	2	0	0	0
Georgia	76	4	30	2	32	2	3	0	0	0	0	11	0
Kentucky	22	0	16	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Louisiana	42	0	35	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	7	0
Maryland	41	0	22	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Mississippi	30	3	28	2	NA	NA	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	36	1	23	0	10	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	46	2	29	2	2	0	4	0	4	2	5	0	0
South Carolina	56	4	30	4	21	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
Tennessee	32	1	23	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0
Texas	150	2	NA	NA	54	0	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	84	2
Virginia	54	0	30	0	18	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
West Virginia	9	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1	0	0
West	268	11	151	6	46	0	35	2	4	4	17	11	3
Alaska ^c	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	X	0	0	0
Arizona	40	2	28	2	0	0	8	0	1	1	2	0	0
California	135	2	65	2	41	0	13	0	1	1	9	5	0
Colorado	14	0	6	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0
Hawaii ^c	5	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	X	1	0	0
Idaho	7	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	14	1	10	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	6	3	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	6	3
Oregon	13	1	10	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	6	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	16	1	13	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wyoming	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Data for the Federal jurisdiction were unavailable for 1992. All data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

^aIncludes one female death due to accidental self-injury in Mississippi.

^bThere were no female deaths due to execution or caused by another during 1992.

^cFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 83.

Table 6.69

Deaths and assaults among inmates and staff in State and Federal prisons

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1992 and 1993

Jurisdiction	Inmates killed by inmates		Assaults on staff by inmates resulting in injury		Assaults on inmates by inmates resulting in injury		Inmate suicide	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
Alabama	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Alaska	0	0	5	7	NA	NA	3	2
Arkansas	2	0	11	56	44	47	1	1
Connecticut	0	1	46	43	1,434	1,484	3	1
Delaware	0	0	37	37	99	105	2	2
District of Columbia	0	4	11	29	38	34	0	0
Florida	NA	NA	801	925	1,407	1,637	6	5
Hawaii	1	0	22	33	138	195	1	0
Idaho	0	0	3	3	22	22	0	0
Illinois	1	3	49	56	56	58	3	4
Kansas	1	0	35	18	70	49	0	0
Kentucky	1	1	29	29	15	14	1	2 ^a
Louisiana	0	1	1	4	29	15	4	1
Maine	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Maryland	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3
Minnesota	0	0	10	13	28	26	1	0
Mississippi	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2
Missouri	0	0	271	239	240	253	2	1
Montana	0	0	1	0	5	8	0	0
Nebraska	0	1	17	9	15	7	1	1
New Hampshire	0	0	24	8	62	44	0	0
New Jersey	1	1	134	126	75	73	2	3
New Mexico	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
New York	4	3	1,035	995	1,120	1,129	9	8
North Carolina	1	0	101	158	221	243	4	3
North Dakota	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Ohio	1	9	290	160	NA	348	2	8
Oklahoma	3	1	65	79	57	36	3	4
Oregon	0	0	0	1	103	103	2	3
Pennsylvania	2	3	33	48	44	36	5	3
Rhode Island	0	0	12	29 ^b	(c)	(c)	2	3
South Carolina	1	1	233	253	330	365	2	1
South Dakota	0	1	4	9	14	9	0	1
Tennessee	3	3	65	77	68	101	2	1
Texas	1	2	368	352	367	431	7	17
Utah	0	0	8	9	95	117	0	2
Vermont	0	0	7 ^d	8 ^d	57 ^d	40 ^d	0	1
Virginia	0	3	85	53	95	97	2	4
Washington	1	0	27	18	25	26	3	0
West Virginia	1	0	15 ^d	15 ^d	50 ^d	50 ^d	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	31	22	NA	193	3	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4	7	529	906	620	823	8	8

Note: See Note, table 6.52. In 1992, one staff member in Ohio was killed by an inmate; two inmates were killed by staff, one each in Louisiana and New York; and one inmate in Vermont died of asphyxiation after use of force by staff. In 1993, two staff members were killed by inmates, one each in Kansas and Ohio, and one inmate in Alabama was killed by a staff member.

^aOne in an institution and one while on furlough.

^bBattery.

^c50 to 100, estimated.

^dEstimated.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, June 1994), pp. 14-17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.70

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, on Apr. 30, 1995

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity					
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Unknown
United States ^a	3,009	1,455	1,217	233	52	22	30
Federal statutes	6	2	3	1	0	0	0
U.S. military	8	1	6	0	0	1	0
Alabama	135	74	57	1	0	1	2
Arizona	122	81	15	21	4	0	1
Arkansas	39	20	17	1	1	0	0
California	407	172	151	60	13	6	5
Colorado	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
Delaware	14	6	7	0	0	0	1
Florida	342	184	121	35	1	1	0
Georgia	104	59	45	0	0	0	0
Idaho	20	19	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	161	53	100	8	0	0	0
Indiana	50	31	18	1	0	0	0
Kansas	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	27	21	6	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	45	12	27	4	0	0	2
Maryland	13	2	11	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	55	21	34	0	0	0	0
Missouri	92	49	36	3	1	1	2
Montana	8	6	0	0	2	0	0
Nebraska	11	8	2	0	1	0	0
Nevada	72	38	25	8	0	1	0
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	9	3	5	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
New York ^b	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	155	80	67	2	4	0	2
Ohio	142	61	71	4	2	0	4
Oklahoma	128	74	35	2	14	3	0
Oregon	14	12	0	1	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	186	63	112	9	0	2	0
South Carolina	59	29	29	0	1	0	0
South Dakota	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	102	66	32	1	2	1	0
Texas	398	161	155	64	5	4	9
Utah	11	8	2	1	0	0	0
Virginia	56	26	27	1	0	0	2
Washington	13	10	2	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	0	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of Apr. 30, 1995, 38 States, the Federal Government, and the United States military had capital punishment laws; 34 States, the Federal Government, and the United States military had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Apr. 30, 1995, an estimated 1,458 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated on grounds other than constitutional. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and May 30, 1990, an estimated 558 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional.

^aDetail will not add to total because prisoners sentenced to death in more than one State are listed in the respective State totals, but each is counted only once at the national level.

^bRecently passed death penalty legislation will take effect Sept. 1, 1995.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.71

Prisoners under sentence of death

By demographic characteristics, prior felony conviction history, and legal status, United States, on Dec. 31, 1993

Total number	2,716
Sex	
Male	98.7%
Female	1.3
Race	
White	57.7
Black	40.8
Other	1.5
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	7.6
Non-Hispanic	92.4
Age^a	
17 years or younger	0.0
18 to 19 years	0.5
20 to 24 years	7.7
25 to 29 years	15.5
30 to 34 years	23.8
35 to 39 years	21.2
40 to 44 years	13.7
45 to 49 years	9.9
50 to 54 years	4.3
55 to 59 years	1.7
60 years and older	1.5
Education	
Grade 8 or less	15.8
Grades 9 to 11	38.1
High school graduate/GED	38.1
Any college	8.0
Marital status	
Married	26.8
Divorced or separated	21.8
Widowed	2.7
Never married	48.7
Prior felony conviction history	
Prior felony convictions	67.9
No prior felony convictions	32.1
Legal status at time of capital offense	
Charges pending	6.9
Probation	9.5
Parole	20.3
Prison escapee	1.7
Prison inmate	2.5
Other status ^b	1.4
None	57.7

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1993. Data on ethnicity were not reported for 182 prisoners; education, 391 prisoners; marital status, 208 prisoners; prior felony conviction history, 154 prisoners; legal status at time of capital offense, 298 prisoners.

^aThe youngest person under sentence of death was a white male in South Carolina born in September 1975 and sentenced to death in July 1993. The oldest person under sentence of death was a white male in Arizona born in September 1915 and sentenced to death in June 1983.

^bIncludes 9 persons on work release, 4 persons on mandatory conditional release, 4 persons on bail, 1 person on temporary leave, 2 persons in a halfway house, 1 absconder from bail, 1 person on accelerated rehabilitation, 1 person AWOL from the U.S. Army, 1 person on work furlough, 2 persons in jail, 1 person under house arrest, 1 person in a pre-release treatment center, 3 persons in a community diversion program, 1 person in a supervised road gang, and 1 person on conditional release.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-150042 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 9, Tables 6 and 7; p. 10, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.72

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1992 and 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1992			Changes during 1993									Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1993		
	Total ^b	White	Black	Received under sentence of death			Removed from death row (excluding executions) ^a			Executed			Total ^b	White	Black
				Total ^b	White	Black	Total ^b	White	Black	Total ^b	White	Black			
United States, total	2,580	1,511	1,031	282	146	130	108	68	38	38	23	14	2,716	1,566	1,109
Federal ^c	1	1	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	3
State	2,579	1,510	1,031	277	144	127	108	68	38	38	23	14	2,710	1,563	1,106
Northeast	160	60	98	22	10	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	181	69	107
Connecticut	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	3	2	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	3
Pennsylvania	153	56	95	17	7	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	169	62	102
Midwest	410	202	206	32	18	14	17	10	7	4	1	3	421	209	210
Illinois	144	54	90	12	7	5	4	2	2	0	0	0	152	59	93
Indiana	49	34	15	2	0	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	47	31	16
Missouri	82	47	35	6	4	2	4	3	1	4	1	3	80	47	33
Nebraska	12	8	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	7	3
Ohio	122	58	63	11	6	5	4	1	3	0	0	0	129	63	65
South Dakota	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
South	1,444	853	570	165	81	82	79	46	31	30	18	11	1,500	870	610
Alabama	124	62	60	8	8	0	12	6	6	0	0	0	120	64	54
Arkansas	32	22	10	7	3	4	6	5	1	0	0	0	33	20	13
Delaware	11	2	8	6	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	15	7	8
Florida	313	201	112	32	16	16	18	9	9	3	3	0	324	205	119
Georgia	97	51	46	8	4	4	7	5	2	2	2	0	96	48	48
Kentucky	29	22	7	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	30	23	7
Louisiana	44	18	26	7	2	5	5	3	2	1	1	0	45	16	29
Maryland	15	2	13	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	15	3	12
Mississippi	42	17	25	12	4	8	4	1	3	0	0	0	50	20	30
North Carolina	76	43	31	32	16	16	9	4	5	0	0	0	99	55	42
Oklahoma	120	78	33	8	4	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	122	80	33
South Carolina	41	21	20	7	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	47	23	24
Tennessee	99	68	29	2	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	98	66	30
Texas	352	219	128	27	11	16	5	5	0	17	10	7	357	215	137
Virginia	49	27	22	6	1	5	1	1	0	5	2	3	49	25	24
West	565	395	157	58	35	22	11	11	0	4	4	0	608	415	179
Arizona	103	90	10	13	10	3	2	2	0	2	2	0	112	96	13
California	333	203	122	33	17	16	2	2	0	1	1	0	363	217	138
Colorado	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Idaho	22	22	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	22	22	0
Montana	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	0
Nevada	63	42	21	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	65	42	23
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Oregon	11	11	0	4	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	13	12	0
Utah	10	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	2
Washington	11	9	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	10	7	3
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1992 and on Dec. 31, 1993. Some figures shown for yearend 1992 have been revised from previous presentations by the Source. Data for "white" and "black" prisoners include Hispanics.

^bTotals include persons of other races.

^cExcludes persons held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

^aIncludes 8 deaths due to natural causes (2 in Oklahoma, and 1 each in California, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Texas), and 3 suicides (1 each in California, Ohio, and Virginia).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-150042 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 7.

Table 6.73

Hispanic and female prisoners under sentence of death

By State, 1992 and 1993

	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1992		Received under sentence of death		Death sentence removed ^a		Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1993	
	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females
United States, total	199	34	16	6	9	5	206	35
Alabama	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	4
Arizona	21	1	0	0	1	0	20	1
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
California	46	3	5	1	0	0	51	4
Colorado	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Florida	31	3	0	1	1	0	30	4
Georgia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Illinois	9	3	1	1	1	0	9	4
Indiana	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Missouri	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	2
Nevada	7	1	0	0	0	0	7	1
New Jersey	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
North Carolina	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	2
Ohio	5	1	0	0	0	1	5	0
Oklahoma	5	4	1	0	0	0	6	4
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	3	2	4	1	0	0	7	3
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Texas	57	3	2	0	5	0	54	3
Utah	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Virginia	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0

Note: See Note, table 6.72.

^aNo females were executed during 1993. Four Hispanics were executed during 1993 in Texas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-150042 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 8.

Table 6.74

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total ^a	White	Black
United States, total	282	146	130
Federal	5	2	3
State	277	144	127
Northeast	22	10	9
Connecticut	1	1	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	4	2	2
Pennsylvania	17	7	7
Midwest	32	18	14
Illinois	12	7	5
Indiana	2	-	2
Missouri	6	4	2
Nebraska	-	-	-
Ohio	11	6	5
South Dakota	1	1	-
South	165	81	82
Alabama	8	8	-
Arkansas	7	3	4
Delaware	6	5	1
Florida	32	16	16
Georgia	8	4	4
Kentucky	2	2	-
Louisiana	7	2	5
Maryland	1	1	-
Mississippi	12	4	8
North Carolina	32	16	16
Oklahoma	8	4	2
South Carolina	7	3	4
Tennessee	2	1	1
Texas	27	11	16
Virginia	6	1	5
West	58	35	22
Arizona	13	10	3
California	33	17	16
Colorado	-	-	-
Idaho	2	2	-
Montana	-	-	-
Nevada	3	1	2
New Mexico	-	-	-
Oregon	4	3	-
Utah	1	1	-
Washington	2	1	1
Wyoming	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.71. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aIncludes two American Indians (one each sentenced in Oklahoma and Oregon), one Asian (sentenced in Oklahoma), and three persons of unspecified race (all sentenced in Pennsylvania).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993**, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.75

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1993

(- represents zero)

	Age								Legal status at arrest							
	Total								Not under sentence		Under sentence					
		Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 54 years	55 years and older	No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other ^a	Not reported
United States, total	282	14	73	63	44	42	40	6	144	23	41	40	5	7	4	18
Federal	5	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Northeast	22	-	4	7	4	2	5	-	6	8	2	4	-	-	-	2
Midwest	32	3	6	7	4	7	5	-	22	1	-	8	-	-	1	-
South	165	11	51	33	27	21	19	3	86	9	27	19	3	4	2	15
West	58	-	10	14	9	11	11	3	28	4	11	8	2	3	1	1

Note: See Note, table 6.71. Of the 37 jurisdictions with a death penalty status, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Wyoming reported receiving no prisoners under sentence of death in 1993. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aOther^a includes mandatory conditional release, bail, temporary leave, work release or furlough, halfway house, house arrest, and jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Tables 7.11 and 7.14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.76

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

United States, 1968-93

(- represents zero)

	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution ^a	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31
1968	138	78	-	517
1969	143	85	-	575
1970	133	77	-	631
1971	113	102	-	642
1972	83	391	-	334
1973	42	242	-	134
1974	167	57	-	244
1975	322	78	-	488
1976	249	317	-	420
1977	159	155	1	423
1978	209	150	-	482
1979	172	59	2	593
1980	198	100	-	691
1981	245	79	1	856
1982	264	68	2	1,050
1983	259	111	5	1,209
1984	280	63	21	1,405
1985	273	84	18	1,591
1986	297	73	18	1,781
1987	299	90	25	1,984
1988	296	128	11	2,124
1989	251	102	16	2,250
1990	244	108	23	2,356
1991	266	116	14	2,482
1992	265	124	31	2,575
1993	266	108	38	2,716

Note: See Note, table 6.71. Figures for 1974-81 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment 1981*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-10, December 1982. In addition, as a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aDispositions of death sentences other than by execution included dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1984*, NCJ-99562 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1985), Table 6; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 7.2; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 7.2; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 7.2; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 7.2; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 7.2; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Table 7.2 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 7.2; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 7.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided

Table 6.77

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Under death sentence Dec. 31, 1992				Received from court in 1993				Prisoners under sentence of death Executed in 1993			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other ^b	Total	White	Black	Other ^b
United States, total	2,580	1,511	1,031	38	282	146	130	6	38	23	14	1
Federal	1	1	-	-	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
State	2,579	1,510	1,031	38	277	144	127	6	38	23	14	1
Northeast	160	60	98	2	22	10	9	3	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	4	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	3	2	1	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	153	56	95	2	17	7	7	3	-	-	-	-
Midwest	410	202	206	2	32	18	14	-	4	1	3	-
Illinois	144	54	90	-	12	7	5	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	49	34	15	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	82	47	35	-	6	4	2	-	4	1	3	-
Nebraska	12	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	122	58	63	1	11	6	5	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	1,444	853	570	21	165	81	82	2	30	18	11	1
Alabama	124	62	60	2	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	32	22	10	-	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	11	2	8	1	6	5	1	-	2	-	1	1
Florida	313	201	112	-	32	16	16	-	3	3	-	-
Georgia	97	51	46	-	8	4	4	-	2	2	-	-
Kentucky	29	22	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	44	18	26	-	7	2	5	-	1	1	-	-
Maryland	15	2	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	42	17	25	-	12	4	8	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	76	43	31	2	32	16	16	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	120	78	33	9	8	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	41	21	20	-	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	99	68	29	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	352	219	128	5	27	11	16	-	17	10	7	-
Virginia	49	27	22	-	6	1	5	-	5	2	3	-
West	565	395	157	13	58	35	22	1	4	4	-	-
Arizona	103	90	10	3	13	10	3	-	2	2	-	-
California	333	203	122	8	33	17	16	-	1	1	-	-
Colorado	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	22	22	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	8	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	63	42	21	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	11	11	-	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Utah	10	8	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	11	9	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.71. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aDispositions of death sentences other than by execution include dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death. One American Indian prisoner in Oklahoma had his sentence overturned by an appellate court and was resentenced to life in prison. A second American Indian in Oklahoma died of natural causes.

^bTwo American Indians, 1 Asian, and 3 inmates of unspecified race were received from court; 1 American Indian was executed; 2 American Indians had their death sentences removed; 22 American Indians, 16 Asians, and 3 inmates of unspecified race were under a sentence of death at yearend.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.2.

Death sentence removed in 1993 ^a				Under death sentence Dec. 31, 1993			
Total	White	Black	Other ^b	Total	White	Black	Other ^b
108	68	38	2	2,716	1,566	1,109	41
-	-	-	-	6	3	3	-
108	68	38	2	2,710	1,563	1,106	41
1	1	-	-	181	69	107	5
-	-	-	-	5	3	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	7	4	3	-
1	1	-	-	169	62	102	5
17	10	7	-	421	209	210	2
4	2	2	-	152	59	93	-
4	3	1	-	47	31	16	-
4	3	1	-	80	47	33	-
1	1	-	-	11	7	3	1
4	1	3	-	129	63	65	1
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
79	46	31	2	1,500	870	610	20
12	6	6	-	120	64	54	2
6	5	1	-	33	20	13	-
-	-	-	-	15	7	8	-
18	9	9	-	324	205	119	-
7	5	2	-	96	48	48	-
1	1	-	-	30	23	7	-
5	3	2	-	45	16	29	-
1	-	1	-	15	3	12	-
4	1	3	-	50	20	30	-
9	4	5	-	99	55	42	2
6	2	2	2	122	80	33	9
1	1	-	-	47	23	24	-
3	3	-	-	98	66	30	2
5	5	-	-	357	215	137	5
1	1	-	-	49	25	24	-
11	11	-	-	608	415	179	14
2	2	-	-	112	96	13	3
2	2	-	-	363	217	138	8
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
2	2	-	-	22	22	-	-
-	-	-	-	8	6	-	2
1	1	-	-	65	42	23	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
2	2	-	-	13	12	-	1
-	-	-	-	11	9	2	-
2	2	-	-	10	7	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.78

Prisoners removed from death row

By current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Life imprisonment	Deceased	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Other status ^a
United States, total	146	49	49	23	23	1
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	146	49	49	23	23	1
Northeast	1	-	1	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	1	-	1	-	-	-
Midwest	21	11	7	-	3	-
Illinois	4	2	1	-	1	-
Indiana	4	3	-	-	1	-
Missouri	8	2	5	-	1	-
Nebraska	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ohio	4	3	1	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	109	34	35	22	16	1
Alabama	12	3	-	8	-	1
Arkansas	6	1	-	2	3	-
Delaware	2	-	2	-	-	-
Florida	21	12	3	4	2	-
Georgia	9	3	3	1	2	-
Kentucky	1	-	-	1	-	-
Louisiana	6	3	1	2	-	-
Maryland	1	-	-	-	1	-
Mississippi	4	2	-	-	2	-
North Carolina	9	2	-	3	4	-
Oklahoma	6	3	2	1	-	-
South Carolina	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tennessee	3	2	-	-	1	-
Texas	22 ^b	3	18	-	-	-
Virginia	6	-	6	-	-	-
West	15	4	6	1	4	-
Alaska	4	1	2	1	-	-
California	3	-	3	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2	1	-	-	1	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	1	1	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	2	-	-	-	2	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	3	1	1	-	1	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.71. This table identifies the 1993 yearend status of persons removed from death row during the year. Disposition is final only for those who are serving reduced sentences, who are deceased, or who have been found not guilty. Persons in each of the other categories are subject to further legal proceedings prior to final disposition. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aAll charges on capital offense dropped.

^bIncludes one male in Texas who had his conviction overturned; he is currently serving a life sentence for a separate offense.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.79

Prisoners removed from death row

By method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total ^a	Execution	Death other than execution ^b	Capital sentence declared unconstitutional	Commutation ^c	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed) ^d	Capital sentence and conviction vacated ^d
United States, total	146	38	11	2	4	49	41
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	146	38	11	2	4	49	41
Northeast	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Midwest	21	4	3	-	3	8	2
Illinois	4	-	1	-	-	3	-
Indiana	4	-	-	-	-	3	-
Missouri	8	4	1	-	1	1	1
Nebraska	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ohio	4	-	1	-	2	1	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	109	30	5	1	1	34	38
Alabama	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Arkansas	6	-	-	-	-	3	3
Delaware	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	21	3	-	-	-	12	6
Georgia	9	2	1	-	1	2	3
Kentucky	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Louisiana	6	1	-	1	-	1	3
Maryland	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mississippi	4	-	-	-	-	4	-
North Carolina	9	-	-	-	-	6	3
Oklahoma	6	-	2	-	-	3	1
South Carolina	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tennessee	3	-	-	-	-	1	2
Texas	22	17	1	-	-	-	4
Virginia	6	5	1	-	-	-	-
West	15	4	2	1	-	7	1
Arizona	4	2	-	-	-	1	1
California	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	3	1	-	-	-	2	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.71. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aTotal includes one prisoner in Indiana who was granted a post-conviction relief.

^bIncludes death by natural causes and suicide.

^cCommutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

^dFurther legal proceedings may have followed the vacating of sentences and of convictions and may have resulted in new sentences of death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.80

Prisoners executed

By jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 1993 (aggregate)

Jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977 ^a
United States, total	4,085	226
Georgia	383	17
Texas	368	71
New York ^b	329	0
California	294	2
North Carolina	268	5
Florida	202	32
Ohio	172	0
South Carolina	166	4
Mississippi	158	4
Louisiana	154	21
Pennsylvania	152	0
Alabama	145	10
Arkansas	122	4
Virginia	114	22
Kentucky	103	0
Tennessee	93	0
Illinois	91	1
New Jersey	74	0
Missouri	73	11
Maryland	68	0
Oklahoma	63	3
Washington	48	1
Colorado	47	0
Indiana	43	2
Arizona	41	3
West Virginia ^b	40	0
District of Columbia ^b	40	0
Nevada	34	5
Federal system	33	0
Massachusetts ^b	27	0
Connecticut	21	0
Oregon	19	0
Iowa ^b	18	0
Utah	17	4
Kansas ^b	15	0
Delaware	15	3
New Mexico	8	0
Wyoming	8	1
Montana	6	0
Vermont ^b	4	0
Nebraska	4	0
Idaho	3	0
South Dakota	1	0
New Hampshire	1	0
Wisconsin ^b	0	0
Rhode Island ^b	0	0
North Dakota ^b	0	0
Minnesota ^b	0	0
Michigan ^b	0	0
Maine ^b	0	0
Hawaii ^b	0	0
Alaska ^b	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.71.

^aThe Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.^bState not authorizing the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-150042 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 11, Table 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.81

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By region and jurisdiction, 1930-93

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	1930 to 1934	1935 to 1939	1940 to 1944	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1954	1955 to 1959	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975 to 1979	1980 to 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
United States	4,085	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	-	3	3	5	21	18	18	25	11	16	23	14	31	38
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	4,052	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	-	3	3	5	21	18	18	25	11	16	23	14	31	38
Northeast	608	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X
Midwest	417	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	4
Illinois	91	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Indiana	43	11	20	2	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	-	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	15	X	-	3	2	5	-	1	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	73	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	4
Nebraska	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	X	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	2,502	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	-	1	2	5	21	16	18	24	10	13	17	13	26	30
Alabama	145	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	2	-
Arkansas	122	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Delaware	15	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	202	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	-	-	1	-	1	8	3	3	1	2	2	4	2	2	3
Georgia	383	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	-	1	-	2
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	154	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	8	3	-	1	1	-	1
Maryland	68	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	158	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	268	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Oklahoma	63	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
South Carolina	166	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	368	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	10	6	3	4	4	5	12	17
Virginia	114	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	5
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West	525	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	4	4
Alaska ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	41	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
California	294	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	6	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	34	5	3	5	5	9	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
New Mexico	8	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4	-	1	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	17	-	2	3	1	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Washington	48	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wyoming	8	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Note: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, there was no death penalty for the entire period covered by the table. Alaska and Hawaii have not had the death penalty since 1960, when they were first included as States. For other States, the death penalty may have been abolished or declared unconstitutional, and/or subsequently reinstated. In these cases, an X will appear to indicate years when the death penalty was not in effect. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aAs States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.82

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By race and offense, United States, 1930-93

(- represents zero)

	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses
1930-93	4,085	3,560	455	70	1,887	1,800	48	39	2,154	1,718	405	31	44	42	2	-
1993	38	38	-	-	23	23	-	-	14	14	-	-	1	1	-	-
1992	31	31	-	-	19	19	-	-	11	11	-	-	1	1	-	-
1991	14	14	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	23	23	-	-	16	16	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	16	16	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	11	11	-	-	6	6	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	25	25	-	-	13	13	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	21	21	-	-	13	13	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	5	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977 ^b	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	7	7	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	15	9	6	-	8	5	3	-	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
1963	21	18	2	1	13	12	-	1	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	-	19	15	2	2	-	-	-	-
1961	42	33	8	1	20	18	1	1	22	15	7	-	-	-	-	-
1960	56	44	8	4	21	18	-	3	35	26	8	1	-	-	-	-
1959	49	41	8	-	16	15	1	-	33	26	7	-	-	-	-	-
1958	49	41	7	1	20	20	-	-	28	20	7	1	1	1	-	-
1957	65	54	10	1	34	32	2	-	31	22	8	1	-	-	-	-
1956	65	52	12	1	21	20	-	1	43	31	12	-	1	1	-	-
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	-	-	-	-
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	-	42	33	8	1	1	1	-	-
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	-	1	1	-	-
1952	83	71	12	-	36	35	1	-	47	36	11	-	-	-	-	-
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	-	47	31	15	1	1	1	-	-
1950	82	68	13	1	40	36	4	-	42	32	9	1	-	-	-	-
1949	119	107	10	2	50	49	-	1	67	56	10	1	2	2	-	-
1948	119	95	22	2	35	32	1	2	82	61	21	-	2	2	-	-
1947	153	129	23	1	42	40	2	-	111	89	21	1	-	-	-	-
1946	131	107	22	2	46	45	-	1	84	61	22	1	1	1	-	-
1945	117	90	26	1	41	37	4	-	75	52	22	1	1	1	-	-
1944	120	96	24	-	47	45	2	-	70	48	22	-	3	3	-	-
1943	131	118	13	-	54	54	-	-	74	63	11	-	3	1	2	-
1942	147	115	25	7	67	57	4	6	80	58	21	1	-	-	-	-
1941	123	102	20	1	59	55	4	-	63	46	16	1	1	1	-	-
1940	124	105	15	4	49	44	2	3	75	61	13	1	-	-	-	-
1939	160	145	12	3	80	79	-	1	77	63	12	2	3	3	-	-
1938	190	154	25	11	96	89	1	6	92	63	24	5	2	2	-	-
1937	147	133	13	1	69	67	2	-	74	62	11	1	4	4	-	-
1936	195	181	10	4	92	86	2	4	101	93	8	-	2	2	-	-
1935	199	184	13	2	119	115	2	2	77	66	11	-	3	3	-	-
1934	168	154	14	-	65	64	1	-	102	89	13	-	1	1	-	-
1933	160	151	7	2	77	75	1	1	81	74	6	1	2	2	-	-
1932	140	128	10	2	62	62	-	-	75	63	10	2	3	3	-	-
1931	153	137	15	1	77	76	1	-	72	57	14	1	4	4	-	-
1930	155	147	6	2	90	90	-	-	65	57	6	2	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.81. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aIncludes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

^bThere were no executions from 1968 through 1976.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.83

Methods of execution in States authorizing the death penalty

By State, 1993

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Arizona ^{a,b}	Alabama	Arizona ^a	Montana ^a	Idaho ^a
Arkansas ^{a,c}	Arkansas ^{a,c}	California ^a	New Hampshire ^{a,d}	Utah ^a
California ^a	Connecticut	Colorado ^{a,e}	Washington ^a	
Colorado ^{a,e}	Florida	Maryland		
Delaware	Georgia	Mississippi ^{a,f}		
Idaho ^a	Indiana	Missouri ^a		
Illinois	Kentucky	North Carolina ^a		
Louisiana	Nebraska	Wyoming ^{a,g}		
Mississippi ^{a,f}	Ohio ^a			
Missouri ^a	South Carolina			
Montana ^a	Tennessee			
Nevada	Virginia			
New Hampshire ^{a,d}				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
North Carolina ^a				
Ohio ^a				
Oklahoma ^{a,g}				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
South Dakota				
Texas				
Utah ^a				
Washington ^a				
Wyoming ^{a,g}				

Note: See Note, table 6.72. Federal executions are to be carried out according to the method of the State in which the inmate was sentenced.

^aAuthorizes two methods of execution.

^bArizona authorizes lethal injection for persons whose capital sentence was received after Nov. 15, 1992; for those who were sentenced before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or lethal gas.

^cArkansas authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after July 4, 1983; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or electrocution.

^dNew Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

^eColorado authorizes lethal gas for those whose crimes occurred before July 1, 1988 and lethal injection for those whose crimes occurred on or after July 1, 1988.

^fMississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after July 1, 1984; execution of those convicted prior to that date is to be carried out with lethal gas.

^gWyoming authorizes lethal gas, if lethal injection is ever held unconstitutional.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-150042 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 6, Table 2.

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Appendix 4

National Jail Census and Annual Survey of Jails Methodology and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), pp. 14-16; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Nonsubstantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

National Jail Census

The National Jail Census is taken every 5 years and is conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data are presented for censuses conducted in 1983, 1988, and 1993. For 1983, questionnaires were mailed to all (3,358) locally administered jails in the Nation. For 1988, questionnaires were mailed to 3,448 locally administered jails. Forty-four jails were added to the initial mailing and 176 were deleted, yielding a final count of 3,316 facilities for 1988. Through the use of various followup procedures, a response rate of 99 percent was achieved for 1983, and 100 percent for 1988.

The most recent census, conducted in 1993, included all locally administered confinement facilities (3,287) that hold inmates beyond arraignment and are staffed by municipal or county employees. The census also included 17 jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments and 7 facilities maintained by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioning as jails.

Excluded from the census were temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after being formally charged in court (usually within 72 hours of arrest). Also excluded were State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems. Five locally operated jails in Alaska were included.

The mailing list used for the census was derived from the National Justice Agency List maintained by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for BJS. The census forms were mailed to 3,506 facilities on June 22, 1993. Twenty-

eight jails were added to the initial mailing and 230 were deleted, resulting in a total of 3,304 facilities.

After extensive followup, including additional mail requests and repeated telephone contacts, all jails (except those in one jurisdiction) provided data for four critical data items--number of inmates, average daily population, rated capacity, and sex of inmates housed. Data on these four items for the nonresponding jails were imputed based on data reported in the 1994 Annual Survey of Jails.

Completed forms with data for all or most items were received for 2,981 jails, resulting in a 90 percent response rate. These reporting jails housed 93 percent of all local jail inmates on June 30, 1993. Because there was nonresponse and incomplete data on all census items except the four critical items, national totals had to be estimated. Readers interested in the estimation procedures employed should consult the original source.

Annual Survey of Jails

In each of the 4 years between the full censuses, a survey of jails is conducted to estimate baseline characteristics of the Nation's jails and inmates housed in the jails. Data from the Annual Survey of Jails is presented for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994. The reference date for each of these surveys was June 30, except 1990 and 1991 when the reference dates were June 29 and June 28, respectively. All surveys prior to the 1994 survey were based on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and a stratified random sample of jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 inmates. For 1984, 1,164 jails in 893 jurisdictions were included; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were included; in 1986, 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions were included; in 1987, 1,135 jails in 866 jurisdictions were included; in 1989, 1,128 jails in 809 jurisdictions were included; in 1990, 1,135 jails in 804 jurisdictions were included; in 1991, 1,124 jails in 799 jurisdictions were included; and in 1992, 1,113 jails in 795 jurisdictions were included.

A new sample of jail jurisdictions was selected for the 1994 survey using information from the 1993 census. A jurisdiction is a county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal government that administers one or more local jails. The sample included all jails in 796 selected jail jurisdictions and 23 multijurisdiction jails. A multijurisdiction jail is one in which two or more jurisdictions have a formal agreement to operate the facility.

In drawing the sample for 1994, jail jurisdictions were first stratified into two groups: single jurisdiction jails and multijurisdiction jails.

All of the multijurisdiction jails were included in the survey. The remaining jurisdictions were then further stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails authorized to hold juveniles and jurisdictions with jails holding only adults. Jurisdictions were then selected based on the average daily population in the 1993 census. All jails in 203 jurisdictions were automatically included if the jurisdiction held juveniles and had an average daily population of 250 or more inmates in 1993 or if they held only adults and had an average population of 500 or more. The other jurisdictions (593) were then selected based on stratified probability sampling.

Data were obtained by mailed questionnaires. After followup phone calls to nonrespondents, the response rate for the survey was 100 percent.

National estimates for the inmate population on June 30, 1994, were produced by sex, race/Hispanic origin, and age group, and for the average daily population during the year ending June 30, 1994. National estimates were also produced for rated capacity.

Sampling error

Survey estimates have an associated sampling error because jurisdictions with smaller average daily populations were sampled for the survey. Estimates based on the sample survey may differ somewhat from the results of conducting a complete census. Different samples could yield somewhat different results. Standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, stating the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible samples. The estimated relative sampling error for the total inmate population of 490,442 on June 30, 1994, was 0.50 percent. The data were tested to determine whether differences between 1993 census counts and 1994 survey estimates were statistically significant. All differences meet or exceed the 95 percent confidence level.

Measures of population

Two measures of inmate population are used: the average daily population for the year ending June 30 and the inmate count on June 30 of each year. The average daily population balances out any extraordinary events that may render atypical the inmate count on June 30. The June 30 count provides data on characteristics of inmates, such as race, Hispanic origin, and age, that may not be available on an annual basis.

Juveniles

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails

under a variety of circumstances. Because of the differing statutes and practices, however, accurate and comparable data on juveniles are difficult to collect. The 1994 Annual Survey of Jails provides new and more accurate estimates of the juvenile population. For the first time, the survey provides estimates of the total number of jail inmates under age 18, the number held as adults, and the number held as juveniles. New sampling procedures also were introduced in 1994 to minimize the standard errors of these estimates. By stratifying jurisdictions based on the authority to house juveniles, the precision of the juvenile counts were improved.

Appendix 5

Annual Report of the U.S. Parole Commission Parole guidelines and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, **Parole Commission Rules** (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.67), Spring 1995. Washington, DC: U.S. Parole Commission; and information provided by the Source. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Parole guidelines

Initial parole consideration--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines. Where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered.

The guidelines partition offense characteristics into eight severity categories. Category 1 represents the least severe and category 8 the most severe offense behavior. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a particular case may justify a decision or severity rating different from that listed.

An evaluation sheet containing a salient factor score serves as an aid in determining parole prognosis (potential risk of parole violation). A salient factor score is calculated by summing the offender's score on each of the following items: number of prior convictions and adjudications, number of prior commitments of more than 30 days duration, age at current offense, commitment of more than 30 days duration within the past 3 years, probation/parole/escape status violator at time of current offense, and heroin/opiate dependence.

Reparole consideration--An offender whose parole is revoked is eligible to be considered for repa-
role. If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e., a violation not involving new criminal conduct, the behavior is graded as a category 1 offense and the salient factor score recalculated. If a finding is made that the prisoner has engaged in behavior constituting new

criminal conduct, the appropriate severity rating for the new criminal behavior is calculated. New criminal conduct may be determined either by a new Federal, State, or local conviction or by an independent finding by the U.S. Parole Commission at a revocation hearing. If the criminal conduct is in violation of State or local law the appropriate severity level is determined by analogy with the listed Federal offense severity ratings and the salient factor score is recalculated. Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as time in custody for repa-
role guideline purposes.

Definitions of terms

Curfew parole record reviews--

The Special Curfew Parole Program involves parole supervision with a special curfew parole condition to provide a substitute for Community Treatment Center residence for the 60-day period preceding the otherwise scheduled parole, mandatory release, or two-thirds date. This program is designed for prisoners who would otherwise qualify for Community Treatment Center residence during this period but who have acceptable release plans and do not require the support services provided by the Community Treatment Center. Prisoners may be released to this program after completion of a period in a Community Treatment Center, or may be released directly from prison to this program (e.g., where Community Treatment Center residence is not available).

Dispositional review/revocation--

When a parolee is serving a new sentence in a Federal, State, or local institution, a parole violation warrant may be placed against him as a detainer. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a Federal institution, a revocation hearing shall be scheduled within 120 days of notification of placement of the detainer, or as soon thereafter as practicable, provided the prisoner is eligible for and has applied for an initial hearing on the new sentence, or is serving a new sentence of 1 year or less. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a State or local institution, the violation warrant shall be reviewed by the Regional Commissioner not later than 180 days following notification to the Commission of such placement. The parolee shall receive notice of the pending review, and shall be permitted to submit a written application containing information relative to the disposition of the warrant. The parolee shall also be notified of the right to request counsel to assist him/her in completing this written application.

Initial hearing--The initial parole hearing for eligible prisoners, during which examiners discuss with the prisoner his/her offense severity rating, salient factor score, institutional conduct, and any other matter the panel may deem relevant.

Following an initial hearing, the Commission may (1) set a presumptive

release date (either by parole or by mandatory release) within 15 years of the hearing; (2) set an effective date of parole; or (3) continue the prisoner to a 15 year reconsideration hearing pursuant to 28 C.F.R. 2.14(c).

Local or institutional revocation

hearing--A parolee may request a revocation hearing reasonably near the place of the alleged violation or arrest if the following conditions are met: (1) the parolee has not been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision; and (2) the parolee denies violation of conditions of release. A parolee who voluntarily waives his/her right to a local revocation hearing, or who admits any violation of the conditions of his/her release, or who is retaken following a conviction of a new crime, shall be given a revocation hearing upon his/her return to a Federal institution. However, the Regional Commissioner may, on his/her own motion, designate a case for a local revocation hearing.

One-third hearing--Covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(e) (1976) until it was phased out. The section provided that a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(2), 18 U.S.C. 294, or 26 U.S.C. 5871, could not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence. The one-third hearing was phased out after implementation of presumptive date procedures in September 1977.

Pre-hearing record reviews--

A review of the prisoner's case file by an examiner preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing. If the recommendation is to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurs, no in-person hearing is conducted. Pre-hearing record reviews (28 C.F.R. 2.14(b)(1976)) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews.

Region--Prior to fiscal year 1992, the five regions of the United States were defined in the following manner:

Northeast--Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia;

Southeast--Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin;

South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

As of fiscal year 1992, the commission modified regional operations by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region and closing the Western region. The South Central and North Central regional offices took over the area previously

served by the Western region. The new regional categories are:

Eastern--Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands;

South Central--Arizona, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, Guam, American Samoa;

North Central--Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Rescission hearing--If a prisoner has an effective date of parole set by the Commission, and has subsequently been charged with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, or is alleged to have committed a new criminal act, a rescission hearing may be scheduled at which time parole may be rescinded or retarded.

Retroactive record review--A special type of consideration resulting from a revision of the parole decision guidelines. For more information see 28 C.F.R., Appendix 6.

Review hearing--Subsequent parole hearing intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status; replaced by the statutory interim hearing.

Statutory review hearings--Replaced by statutory interim hearings. The purpose of the "interim hearing" is to consider any significant developments or changes that may have occurred subsequent to the initial hearing. Following the interim hearing, the presumptive release date that had been set may remain unchanged, be advanced for superior program achievement or other clearly exceptional circumstances, or be retarded or rescinded for reason of disciplinary infractions.

Appendix 12

Federal Justice Statistics Methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 19-30; and *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 65, 66, 111-117. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The data are derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics database. The database is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO), the Pretrial Services Agency, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Records in the Federal Justice Statistics database are matched according to a statistically weighted combination of names, other personal identifiers, dates of court appearances, types of offenses, and other relevant information contained in the files. Using the matched data files, it is possible to combine information about two or more stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, from the prosecutor's decision of whether to file a criminal case, through adjudication, and, if the defendant is convicted, through prison and/or supervised release.

The unit of analysis is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it is counted five times in the tabulation.

The offense classifications in the tables are based on the classification system used by the AO. Specific offenses in the AO classification are combined to form the BJS categories in the tables. These categories are designed to be as consistent as possible with BJS publications on State criminal justice systems. Offense categories for tables 6.54 and 6.64 are based on offense designations

by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the BJS categories but may not be directly comparable.

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense, the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence, is used in the classification. Prisoners are classified according to the offense that bears the longest incarceration sentence. The offense description may change as a case goes through the criminal justice process. Tables indicate whether charged or adjudicated offenses are used.

Tables from the *Federal Criminal Case Processing* report describing the number and rate of prosecutions and the results of magistrate proceedings include only those cases handled by U.S. attorneys. Suspects are classified according to the most serious offense investigated. Data describing prosecutions by other agencies, including the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, were not available. Data in all the remaining tables describe the processing of defendants in all court cases, regardless of the prosecuting agency.

In 1991, the Department of Justice provided U.S. attorneys with lists of cases shown in the data as having remained inactive for long periods of time, and directed that resolutions be reported to the Docket and Reporting system, if possible. As a result, many cases which had been shown as pending were reported to be declined for prosecution, or were shown as resolved by U.S. magistrates. Statistics for 1991 were substantially affected by these recordkeeping activities.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. Data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys, but not for those handled by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed in U.S. District Court, however. Many items of social and demographic information come from presentence investigation records or supervision records, and are available only for arrested defendants who were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. (This particularly affects sex, race, ethnicity, education, and occupational information.)

Sentencing figures differ from statistics published by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for the average "regular" sentence imposed. "Regular" sentences exclude two categories of offenders included in the BJS calculations: offenders receiving a "split" sentence (5 days through 6 months followed by probation) and offenders sentenced under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(1) and (b)(2)

(where a maximum term is set accompanied by no or a small minimum).

Tables concerning prisoners include only prisoners committed by U.S. District Courts for violations of the U.S. Code. Other prisoners, such as probation and parole violators, and other types of offenses, such as military, District of Columbia, or State offenses, are excluded. Unlike BJS publications concerning State prisoners, which exclude prisoners serving sentences under 1 year, table 5.25 includes Federal prisoners who received sentences of any length.

Time served in prison is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custody of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Because other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, these data may differ from estimates of time served in previous publications by the Bureau of Prisons or in publications based on other data sources.

These data are designed to permit the user to make valid comparisons of numbers within each table and to compare percentage rates across tables. The total numbers of subjects that are based on records linked between two files are generally less than the total number of records in either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables, or between these data and other data sources, are not necessarily valid.

Definitions of terms

Definitions of offense categories describe all offenses included in each category.

Agriculture violation--violation of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Federal Seed Act, Game Conservation Acts, Insecticide Act, and the Packers and Stockyards Act; also violation of laws concerning plant quarantine and the handling of animals pertaining to research (title 7 U.S.C. except sections on food stamps).

Antitrust--violation of Federal antitrust statutes.

Arson--willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Assault--intentionally inflicting, attempting or threatening to inflict bodily injury to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United

States designated in section 18 U.S.C. 1114; also certain violations of the Fair Housing Law.

Bail--the sum of money promised as a condition of release, to be paid if a released defendant defaults.

Bribery--offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official, bank employee, officer or employee of the U.S. Government, witness, or any common carrier as well as soliciting or accepting such an offer. Soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, facility, or item for which payment may be made through Medical Assistance Programs. Bribing in sporting contests is also illegal.

Burglary--breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States; also including breaking and entering into any official bank, credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing inter-State or foreign shipments of freight or express.

Collateral bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her pretrial release that requires the defendant to post property valued at the full bail amount as an assurance of his or her intention to appear at trial.

Conspiracy--an agreement by two or more persons to commit or to effect the commission of an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act that is not in itself unlawful; also any overt act in furtherance of the agreement. A person charged with conspiracy in a Federal court case is classified under the substantive offense alleged.

Counterfeiting--falsely making, forging, or altering any obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamps.

Deposit bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires the defendant to

post a fraction of the bail before he or she is released.

Detention--the legally authorized confinement of persons after arrest, whether before or during prosecution. Only those persons held 2 or more days are classified as detained.

Drug offenses--possessing or trafficking in (distributing, importing, or manufacturing) controlled substances. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense.

Embezzlement--fraudulently misapplying property by a person to whom such property has been entrusted or into whose hands it has lawfully come where offense is committed by bank officers or employees; officers or employees of the Postal Service; officers of lending, credit, or insurance institutions; any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier; court officers of the U.S. courts; or officers or employees of the United States. Embezzling, stealing, or knowingly converting to one's own use or the use of another or without authority selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof.

Escape--departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse and drug dependency problems. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Forcibly rescuing any person in an attempt to prevent execution or forcibly removing or attempting to remove the dead body of any executed offender in order to prevent an autopsy. Aiding or enticing any person belonging to the Armed Forces of a belligerent nation or faction, who is interned in the United States in accordance with the law of nations, to escape or attempt to escape. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object (as defined in section 1791C of title 18). Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any Federal penal, detention, or correctional facility or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities.

Failure to appear--willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony--a criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

Financial conditions--monetary conditions upon which release of a defendant before trial is contingent. Includes

deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond (see individual definitions).

Food and drug violations--violations of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

Forgery--falsely and with intent to defraud, making, counterfeiting, altering, or possessing with intent to pass off as genuine any U.S. Postal Service money order; postmarking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractors' bond, bid, or public record; seal of a court or any department or agency of the U.S. Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; deed; power of attorney; customs matters; bond of distilleries; military or naval discharge certificate; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities and receiving, possessing, concealing, selling, or disposing of any falsely made securities, tax stamps, or pledges that have crossed a State or the U.S. boundary after being stolen or unlawfully converted.

Fraud--unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit other than forgery or counterfeiting. Includes violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the Postal Service, inter-State wire, radio, television, veterans benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securities and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements, excluding tax fraud. The category excludes fraud involving tax violations that are shown in a separate category under "Public-order, other offenses."

Gambling--transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also transporting gambling devices in the jurisdiction of the United States, except under authority of the Federal Trade Commission or any State that has a law providing for their exemption from these provisions, transmitting wagering information in inter-State or foreign commerce, inter-State transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter. An employee of the Postal Service acting as a lottery agent is considered guilty of this offense.

Hispanic--ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Immigration offenses--offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, or willfully remaining beyond days

allowed on conditional permit. Falsely representing oneself to be a citizen of the United States or counterfeiting any visa, permit, or other document to enter the United States as well as violating any of the provisions for travel of citizens or aliens during war or national emergency. Also bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer.

Incarceration--any sentence of confinement, including prison, jail, and other residential placements.

Kidnaping--unlawfully seizing any person, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor by a parent. Also receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property that has been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a kidnaping as well as conspiring to kidnap. This offense includes kidnaping or attempting to kidnap any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person.

Larceny--taking and carrying away with intent to steal any personal property of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Stealing, possessing, converting to one's own use, or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value (in excess of \$100) from a bank, the Postal Service, or any inter-State or Foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that are the subject of a grant, contract, or other form of assistance, whether received directly or indirectly, from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or that belong to or are entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property.

Liquor violations--violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as smuggling goods into the United States; dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; failing to declare liquor at customs; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials--knowingly using the mail

for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter. Also transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in inter-State or foreign commerce.

Migratory birds offenses--taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Misuse or nonuse of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp. Violation of the regulations of Bear River Refuge in Utah and Ouachita National Forest sanctuary and refuge in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Misdemeanor--a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not exceeding 1 year and any offenses specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. (This category includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrates Act of 1979.)

Mixed sentence--a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve more than 6 months of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories. See also "split sentence."

Most serious offense--the offense with the greatest potential penalty. For Federal prisoners, the offense with the longest term of incarceration actually imposed.

Motor carrier violations--violations of the Federal statutes concerning the Motor Carrier Act.

Motor vehicle theft--inter-State or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft.

Murder--committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life.

National defense violations--violations of the national defense laws on the Selective Service Acts, the Defense Production Act, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (which includes prices, rents, and wages), the Subversive Activities Control Act, alien registration, treason (including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act), curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, use of uniform, and any other violations of the

Federal statutes concerning national defense.

Negligent manslaughter--causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, and official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person.

Offense--violation of U.S. criminal law. Where more than one offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

Other property offenses--offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in inter-State or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. The malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses.

Other public-order offenses--violations of laws pertaining to abortion; bigamy; disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; hunting, trapping, or fishing on Indian lands or military areas and zones; and obscene or harassing telephone calls. Included in "public-order, non-regulatory offenses."

Other regulatory offenses--violations of civil rights, election laws, the Communication Act (including wire tapping and wire interception), contempt, laws regarding congressional contempt, custom laws (except narcotics and liquor), importation of injurious animals and birds, inter-State commerce (the Connally Act, Hot Oil Act, transportation or importation of prison-made goods, and the Railroad and Transportation Act), maritime and shipping laws, laws regarding stowaways, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, explosives (except in vessels), the Gold Acts, train wrecking, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above.

Other sex offenses--transporting, coercing, or enticing any women to go from one place to another in inter-State or foreign commerce, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States with the intent and purpose to engage in prostitution, debauchery, or any other immoral purpose. Importing, maintaining, or harboring any women for purposes of prostitution or debauchery or for any other immoral

purpose. These offenses may be either violent or nonviolent.

Perjury--knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. Making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. This offense also includes any officers and employees of the Government listed under 13 U.S.C. 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish or cause to be furnished any false information or statement.

Personal recognizance--pretrial release condition in which the defendant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are required to be met.

Possession--acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I-V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Also possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV on board a vessel of the United States or vessels within custom waters of the United States or by any citizen of the United States on board a vessel. Possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and, therefore, is included in this offense category.

Pretrial release--the release of a defendant from custody, for all or part of the time before or during prosecution. The defendant may be released either on personal recognizance, unsecured bond or on financial conditions. The category includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and defendants who were initially detained but subsequently released after raising bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

Property offenses, fraudulent--property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

Property offenses, non-fraudulent--violent offenses against property: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses (destruction of property and trespassing). These offenses are termed "non-fraudulent" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "property offenses, fraudulent," above.

Public-order, non-regulatory offenses--offenses concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials;

traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and "other public-order offenses." These offenses are termed "non-regulatory" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "public-order, regulatory offenses," below.

Public-order, regulatory offenses--violations of regulatory laws and regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category "public-order, non-regulatory offenses" above.

Racketeering and extortion--using inter-State or foreign commerce or any facility in inter-State or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions. For officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing himself or herself as such, obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force, violence, blackmail, or unlawful interference with employment or business. Transmitting by inter-State commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another or to kidnap any person with intent to extort.

Rape--rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdictions of the United States.

Robbery--taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or by intimidation, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also robbery of bank property, U.S. postal property, or personal property of the United States. Also assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery.

Sentence--sanction imposed on a convicted offender. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported.

Split sentence--a sentence requiring the convicted person to serve a period of confinement of 6 months or less, followed by a period of probation. Unless otherwise noted, convicted offenders receiving split sentences are included in both the incarceration and probation categories (see also "mixed sentence").

Surety bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires a third party (usually a bail bondsman) to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear.

Suspect--a person who is under investigation or interrogation as a likely perpetrator of a specific criminal offense.

Tax law violations--tax fraud offenses such as income tax fraud; evading or defeating tax; willful failure to file; fraudulently withholding an exemption certificate or failing to supply information; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willful failure to collect or pay tax; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; preparers of returns disclosing or using any information for any purpose other than to assist in preparing returns; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included in this offense category are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and other laws from the Internal Revenue Service title.

Technical violation--failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction, or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

Threats against the President--knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail, at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats in any way to the above-named people.

Traffic offenses--driving while intoxicated or any moving or parking violations on Federal lands.

Trafficking--importing any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Manufacturing, distributing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance. Exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V. Manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation. Making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Obtaining a prescription of a controlled substance in schedule III or IV without a written or oral prescription. Distributing for reasons other than medical a controlled substance in schedule V. Illegally crossing the border if the individual is addicted to or using drugs or has been convicted of any violation of narcotics or marijuana laws.

Transportation of stolen

property--transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen monies, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting if the above articles or goods involve or constitute inter-State or foreign commerce.

U.S. attorneys--all United States attorneys. Prosecutorial data come from the Docket and Reporting System of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Unsecured bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release in which the defendant agrees to pay full bond amount in the event of nonappearance at trial, but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

Violation (of pretrial release, probation, or parole)--allegation of either a new crime or a technical violation while on pretrial release, probation, or parole.

Violent offenses--threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, rape, other sex offenses (some of which may be nonviolent), kidnaping, and threats against the President. (See specific offenses.)

Weapons violations--violations of any of the provisions of sections 922 and 923 of title 18 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States) any switchblade knife. Engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. Carrying on the U.S. Capitol grounds or within U.S. Capitol buildings any firearm, dangerous weapon, explosive, or incendiary device.

Appendix 16

Correctional Populations in the United States Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993**, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology for prisoner data

These data are based on yearend 1992 and 1993 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during these calendar years. As in past years, these data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone followup and, where necessary, other control procedures. Thus, the yearend counts are generally considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and record keeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and departures are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions. Jurisdictions may revise their numbers in later years. Subsequent publications may therefore differ from data currently presented.

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) category definitions

Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31--

Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1992 and 1993 regardless of location. Does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

Custody population, Dec. 31--

Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1991 and 1992. Does not

include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in the State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1992 and 1993 and as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. Does not include State prison inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

Admissions

New court commitments--

Includes all inmates who were admitted with new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probation offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

Parole violators with new sentences--Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators with new sentences--Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probation, etc.

Parole violators only, no new sentences--Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates transferred to a State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without sentences--Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapee returns, with or without new sentences--Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Returns from appeal/bond--Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional

absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

Other admissions--Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

Releases

Unconditional--An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be imprisoned for any sentence for which he/she was in prison.

Expirations of sentence--Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

Commutations--Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

Other unconditional releases--Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Conditional--A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he/she was in prison.

Probations--Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

Supervised mandatory releases--Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

Paroles--Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

Other conditional releases--Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Death:

Executions--Self-explanatory.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)--The immediate cause of death in AIDS mortalities may be Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia, Kaposi's Sarcoma, or other diseases related to HIV infection.

Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory. AIDS-related deaths not included in this category.

Suicides--Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Death caused by another person--Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths--Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

Other releases:

Absent without leave (AWOL)--Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement--Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates who were transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond--Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases--Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

Race

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaska

Native--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Other--Any other race not covered by the above categories.

Not known--Any inmate whose racial origin is unknown.

Ethnic origin

Hispanic--A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Not Hispanic--A person not covered by the above category.

Not known--Any inmate whose ethnic origin is unknown.

Prisoners explanatory notes by jurisdiction

Federal prisons--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Movement data were provided; however, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not equal the December 31 population. Inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Jurisdiction and custody counts include 1,140 males and 36 females whose sentence length is unknown. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates: Includes 1,897 inmates who are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Alabama--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes inmates returned from supervised release under Alabama Act 754 and split sentence/probation with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified in the Alabama data system. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Cause of death: Can specify only executions. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection.

Alaska--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: Includes an undetermined number of probation release violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Includes some unspecified admissions types and an adjustment residual to balance the movement data with the December 31 population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated. Other race includes Hispanic inmates.

Arizona--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes supervised early releases, provisional releases, supervised work furloughs, earned credit releases, and releases to home arrest program. Other releases: Includes early releases to detainer and persons returned to prison pending revocation hearing where no revocation occurred. Jurisdiction population, total: Excludes 157 males housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other race: Includes inmates not categorized as white, black, American Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander, or Spanish origin.

Arkansas--Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Comprised of persons released under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 378 and 814 and from Boot Camp to some form of supervision. Jurisdiction population, inmates with a year or less sentence: Includes 564 males and 16 females being

held in the county jail awaiting transfer to Department of Correction and for whom the sentence is unknown. Other race: Includes 3 male and 1 female Cuban prisoners.

California--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators and returns from supervised mandatory releases with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: May include some parole violators without new sentences. The category also includes supervised mandatory and parole releases returned pending a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the number in other admissions categories. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases: Includes some releases to parole. Other releases: Contains the net difference between total releases and the number in other release categories. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates: Includes civil narcotic addict commitments and county diagnostic cases. Other race and not known Hispanic origin: Includes some Asian, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic inmates admitted to California prisons prior to January 1990 (when these categories were added to the California computer system).

Colorado--Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include a very small number of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes custody transfers of inmates to other States due to interstate compacts. Escapees: Numbers are estimated. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not classified as conditional or unconditional. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated.

Connecticut--New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal/bond and some probation violators with and without new sentences. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Connecticut's data system does not distinguish inmates with probation conditions in effect upon expiration of the incarceration portion of their sentences. Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered and pardon discharges. Other conditional releases: "Community residence" releases similar to that for parolees. Cause of death: Can specify only executions. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: Connecticut's "Hispanic" category.

Delaware--Delaware revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in

prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence is overstated. Parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions and releases: Includes admissions from and releases to State and local hospitals, inmates serving weekend sentences, and inmates who were changed from jail sentences of less than 1 year to prison sentences of more than 1 year. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: Includes Puerto Rican and Mexican prisoners.

District of Columbia--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence is overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia (DC) jail nor the Detention Center and having either no sentence or a minimum sentence of 1 year or less were included in the admissions, releases, and population counts of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence is understated. Parole and other conditional release violators: The total number of violators returned is actual; the counts of males within categories of violators are estimated. The female violators are counted as parole violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals, other States, and Federal facilities. AWOL prisoners: Includes a small number of escapees. Other admissions and releases: Contain an adjustment residual to balance movement data with the December 31 population. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some inmates with partially suspended sentences and releases to probation. Cause of death: No cause of death is

specified in DC's data system. Total jurisdiction population: Includes 205 male and 6 female DC code violators housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities and 160 male inmates housed in other State facilities. Of these inmates, an undetermined number are being housed solely to ease prison crowding. Unsented inmate populations: Jurisdiction and custody counts include unsentenced inmates held for the first time in the District jail or Detention Center. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia. Race: Numbers are estimated.

Florida--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators of control release, provisional release, conditional release, and supervised community release who have been given new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes admissions through interstate compact agreements with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the number in other admissions categories. Other unconditional releases: Includes vacated sentences and control releases without supervision. Other conditional releases: Includes control release with supervision, conditional medical release, mandatory conditional release, supervised community release, provisional release to supervision, and reinstatements to control release. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes intrastate transfers (inmates that have been under Florida's jurisdiction but have never been in Florida). Other releases: Includes releases to inmate's recognition, releases to court and by permission, and the net difference between total releases and the number in other release categories.

Georgia--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: Includes some returns from appeal/bond. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some other conditional release violators with new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: May include a small number of other conditional release violators returned without new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: New legislation allows transfers from the Department of Children and Youth Services for certain "assaultive teenagers." Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Type of admission not known at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Consists of special and supervised reprieves controlled by the Georgia Parole Board, as well as Governor emergency releases. Unspecified cause of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pick-up from local jails.

Hawaii--Hawaii revised the previously reported Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1992, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody counts are actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated based on information from Hawaii's Correctional Information System. Other unconditional releases: Administrative discharges and emergency releases. Other conditional releases: Unspecified conditional releases. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Other race: Includes Puerto Ricans, prisoners of other Hispanic origin, and inmates who identified more than one racial background. Prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry are counted as "Asians/Pacific Islanders." Hispanic origin: Includes Puerto Ricans and individuals of Hawaii's "other" race category with Spanish surnames.

Idaho--Admissions categories: Numbers are estimated based on admissions information averaged over the past 3 years. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and pardons. Other conditional releases: Releases to detainer. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated.

Illinois--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences and some violators returned with charges pending. Escapees: Illinois now reports the movement of escapees using the Offender Tracking System. Because all inmates in Community Correctional Centers and Electronic Detention Centers are now included in the counts, the number of escapes and returns from escape appear to have increased from reporting in previous years. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Unspecified cause of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other admissions and releases: Contains the net difference between long-term admissions and release movements not reported in other categories (e.g., transfers, writs, and medical furloughs) in order to balance the yearend populations. Unknown race: Illinois' "Hispanic" category.

Indiana--New court commitments: Includes probation violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Sentences terminated based on Parole Board decisions.

Iowa--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parolees remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges. Conditional releases, paroles: Includes persons returned to parole following revocation hearings and persons released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other conditional releases: Releases to work release programs. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death unknown at time of data collection. Other admissions and releases: Safekeepers. Other race: Iowa's "Hispanic" category.

Kansas--New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal/bond. Other conditional release violators, with and without new sentences: Includes some probation violators who should have been categorized as new court commitments. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Admission type not known at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Conditional releases to supervision, similar to that for parole. Other releases: Release type not known at time of data collection. Race and Hispanic origin: Estimates based on custody counts.

Kentucky--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Includes court-ordered returns to prison. May also include some returns from appeal/bond. Other releases: Includes court-ordered releases not identifiable as conditional or unconditional. May include some releases to appeal/bond.

Louisiana--Louisiana revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population count of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Sentencing information: Jurisdiction and custody counts of inmates sentenced to a maximum of more than 1 year and sentenced to 1 year or less are not comparable to previously reported data. In previous reporting years, Louisiana reported inmates having sentences of 1 year or less, however, these persons were actually parole revocations with a remaining sentence equal to 1 year or less. The original sentences for these persons were greater than 1 year, but when they returned from parole, the remaining time on their sentences had decreased to 1 year or less. Since people with sentences of 1 year or less are not sentenced to Louisiana prisons, all inmates are now reported as having a sentence of more than 1 year. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Admissions to treatment programs from Probation and Parole Districts. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered and good-time releases. Cause of death: Can specify only executions. Other releases: Consists of 12 inmates released in error and 117 inmates released from treat-

ment programs. Hispanic origin: Not included in Louisiana's data system.

Maine--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Probation violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Probation violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions and other conditional releases: Returns from and releases to intensive supervision programs. This program was terminated by the State Legislature as of June 30, 1993. Other releases: Releases to detainer or warrant.

Maryland--Category estimates: The admissions, releases, and population totals are actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percentages from automated data to the totals that are made manually. The automated data count only inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year, while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: May include a small number of returns from appeal/ bond. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some supervised mandatory release violators. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes a small number of parole violators pending revocation. May also include some supervised mandatory release violators. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May also include a small number of releases to appeal/bond.

Massachusetts--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Category estimates: The totals for admissions and releases are actual; the categories are estimated. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences, other conditional release violators with and without new sentences, and a small number of returns from appeal/bond. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases and a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 876 male inmates housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates whose race is not specified.

Michigan--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals and Federal and other State's facilities. Returns from and releases to appeal/bond: Contain the net difference of all movements from and to the courts. Cause of death, illness or natural causes: Includes unspecified type of death, including deaths resulting from AIDS- or HIV-related diseases. Unknown race: Includes "Mexican-

Americans." Hispanic origin: Includes only inmates of Mexican-American descent.

Minnesota--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators, supervised mandatory release violators, and work release violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators, supervised mandatory release violators, and work release violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Escapees and AWOL prisoners are not formally released; therefore, returns from and releases to escape or AWOL are not considered valid categories in Minnesota's data system. Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates discharged by sentence modification under the authority of the Office of Adult Releases, court, or executive orders. May include some commutations. Other conditional releases: Work releases. Other race: Includes an undetermined number of Asian/Pacific Islanders. Unknown race: Minnesota's "Hispanic" category.

Mississippi--Mississippi revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. New court commitments: Includes some probation violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Includes inmates awaiting revocation hearings and returns from appeal/bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Inmates returned to community supervision following a revocation hearing where no revocation occurred. Also includes releases to appeal/bond. Unknown race: Mississippi's "Hispanic" category.

Missouri--Missouri revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population of male inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Escapee returns, with and without new sentences: Includes some returns from AWOL which cannot be separated from escape return admissions. Other admissions: Includes inmates returned from erroneous releases and persons whose type of admission was not known at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Includes reversed/remanded sentences, court-ordered releases, Director's releases (due to the flood), and discharges from interstate compact. Other conditional releases: Includes conditional release to custody/detainer, conditional re-releases, and conditional releases from treatment centers. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Includes deferred commitments.

Montana--Montana revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Other admissions: Includes some probation violators with and without

new sentences, returns from escape and AWOL, and special commitments to the Montana Department of Corrections and Human Services. Escapee releases: Includes 5 inmates who escaped from prison and 42 from pre-release. Jurisdiction population: Includes an estimated 25 to 30 inmates under the jurisdiction of other authorities who are housed by Montana. Race, white: Includes all inmates of Hispanic origin.

Nebraska--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated.

Nevada--New court commitments: May include a very small number of returns from appeal/bond. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Escapee and AWOL returns: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Custody population, unsentenced inmates: Includes persons present in Nevada's Boot Camp program on December 31. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

New Hampshire--New court commitments: Includes some returns from appeal/bond. May also include some other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators who received a new sentence after admission. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not identifiable as conditional or unconditional.

New Jersey--Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include 135 male and 7 female inmates with a sentence equal to 1 year. New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions and returns from appeal/bond. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Prisoners returned (some with new sentences) from the Intensive Supervision Program, an experimental program operated by the Administrative Office of Courts. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Inmates whose admission type was not known at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to the Intensive Supervision Program. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Inmates whose release type was not known at time of data collection. Unknown race: Includes 1,453 male and 8 female Hispanic inmates who are not classified as white or black.

New Mexico--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators returned with additional sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Returns from community corrections programs. Other conditional releases: Releases to community corrections programs. Cause of death: Can specify only executions. Custody population, inmates with

1 year or less sentence: Includes some unsentenced inmates.

New York--New court commitments: Includes parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes 582 male and 49 female inmates previously under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Includes 41 males and 1 female returned from conditional parole deportation to the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Services, as well as 15 males returned following erroneous release. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death unknown at time of data collection. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes 626 males and 48 females transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other releases: Consists of 17 males for whom type of release was not indicated.

North Carolina--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. Although the maximum sentences of all such prisoners were more than 1 year, nearly all of them were included with those prisoners having sentences of 1 year or less. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population counts of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; populations by sentence length are estimated. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences and some conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Consists of an adjustment residual to balance movement data with the December 31 populations. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes some supervised mandatory releases. Hispanic origin: Not included in North Carolina's data system.

North Dakota--New court commitments: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. May include a small number of probation violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Ohio--Sentencing information: Reported populations of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes only transfers from and to Ohio's Forensic Unit. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapes. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by courts. Race, white: May

include some American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

Oklahoma--Sentencing information: Reported populations of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Includes some conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Includes Legislative CAP releases (Senate Bill 445). Other conditional releases: Includes conditional commutations and CAP releases to probation supervision. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 332 males and 48 females housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Unknown race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

Oregon--Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Oregon cannot distinguish transfers from other admissions or release categories. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapes. Other admissions: Type of admission not known at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less: Jurisdiction and custody counts include a small number of inmates whose complete sentence information has not been received from the courts.

Pennsylvania--Escapee and AWOL prisoners: Excludes prisoners who absconded while residents of community-based facilities. Other admissions: Consists of 3,038 males and 103 females returned to prison, by the Board of Probation and Parole, on their original sentence pending revocation; also includes 120 males and 3 females whose admission type was unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Type of release unknown at time of data collection. Other race: Pennsylvania's "Hispanic" category. Hispanic origin: Pennsylvania's known Hispanic population.

Rhode Island--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Other admissions and releases: Erroneous releases by the court and returns from such erroneous releases. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates: Includes 32 males held on civil contempt of court for nonpayment of child support. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

South Carolina--New court commitments: May include a small number of transfers from other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Releases by court-order and for persons completing payment of fines. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole, Probation, and Pardon Services under the Emergency Powers Act.

Tennessee--Sentencing information: Reported populations of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators with no new sentences. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some probation and community correction program violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Conditional releases, paroles: May include a small number of supervised mandatory releases. Other conditional releases: Releases to community correction programs. Total jurisdiction population: Includes 1,057 males and 103 females housed in local facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Excludes 2,839 felons sentenced to serve their time in local facilities. Unknown race: Includes all inmates not classified as white or black. Hispanic origin: Not included in Tennessee's data system.

Texas--Texas revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Population counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with and without new sentences: Texas' data system does not distinguish parole violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Other conditional release violators with and without new sentences: Texas' data system does not distinguish other conditional release violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Other admissions: Contains adjustment residuals to balance the movement data with the December 31 populations. Unknown race: Includes 15,311 male and 603 female Hispanic inmates and 4,319 male inmates in transfer facilities and detention centers whose race is not known. Unknown Hispanic origin: Persons in transfer facilities and detention centers whose Hispanic origin is unknown.

Utah--Other unconditional releases: Inmates whose sentences were terminated prior to expiration.

Vermont--Parole violators with and without new sentences: May include some other conditional release violators. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Vermont. Includes 7 male inmates housed under contract in local lockups operated by county sheriffs. Vermont does not consider these local lockups as part of its integrated prison/jail system. Population and custody

counts: As of Dec. 2, 1993. Race: Numbers are estimated. Less than 0.5 percent of the incarcerated male population is non-white.

Virginia--Other admissions: Includes parole revocations pending (both discretionary and mandatory), transfers, and returns from appeal/bond. Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases and paroles: Includes releases to detainer and transfers to other jurisdictions. Other releases: Includes persons who were returned to prison pending revocation of discretionary or mandatory parole, where no revocation occurred, who are being returned to parole or other supervised status. Unknown race: Includes 77 Hispanic inmates and 2 of unknown race.

Washington--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Type of admission not known at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Vacated sentences. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Other race: Inmates of mixed racial origin.

West Virginia--Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 241 males and 21 females housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding.

Wisconsin--Wisconsin revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population of inmates. Admissions and releases counts: An undetermined number of admissions and releases are not reported; therefore, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not equal the December 31 population. Other admissions: Includes 567 males and 86 females temporarily returned to prison without a formal revocation, 35 males and 3 females returned pending revocation hearings, 2 males with no Wisconsin sentence, and 2 males and 2 females erroneously admitted. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes 333 males and 30 females returned to the community after being held without formal revocations, 2 males with no Wisconsin sentence, 2 males and 2 females erroneously admitted, and 3 males and 1 female whose release type was unspecified. Unsented inmates: Jurisdiction and custody counts of inmates whose sentence was unknown at time of data collection.

Wyoming--New court commitments and unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: May include a small number of administrative turnovers (starts and expirations of consecutive sentences). Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Includes 17 males who started consecutive sentences and 3 females serving Federal sentences in the Wyoming prison system. Other unconditional releases: Includes 3

females who were serving Federal sentences in the Wyoming prison system. Other conditional releases: Includes 10 males placed in the "S.T.O.P." program in 1993. Other releases: Includes 1 male inmate released by a court-ordered sentence reduction. Other race: Wyoming's "Hispanic" category.

Capital punishment explanatory notes

The statistics reported for capital punishment may differ from data collected by other organizations. The differences occur for a variety of reasons:

(1) Inmates under sentence of death are originally added to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) counts when they enter correctional facilities rather than when judges pronounce sentence.

(2) Following the year when prisoners are first counted, their admissions or releases as a result of court order are attributed to the year for the sentence or court order. For example, a prisoner sentenced in November 1990 entering prison custody in January 1991 would be counted as an admission in the 1991 report; the 1992 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1990. Similarly, a prisoner whose sentence is overturned in 1990 but who remains in the count until 1992 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1990 and 1991 reports.

(3) NPS counts of persons under sentence of death are always for the last day of a calendar year and will differ from more recent counts.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992, did not include 17 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1992: California (1), Florida (3), Georgia (1), Nevada (1), Ohio (3), Tennessee (1), and Texas (7). Thirteen inmates had sentences to death removed in 1992 but were not reported: Florida (2), Georgia (5), Idaho (1), Illinois (1), Indiana (1), Ohio (2), and Tennessee (1).

Race has been changed from that previously reported for 3 inmates: in California (1 black to white), Tennessee (1 black to white), and Virginia (1 white to black).

Survey methodology for probation and parole data

These data are based on yearend 1993 counts of persons on probation and parole and entries and exits occurring during the calendar year. The data were collected through a standard questionnaire mailed to

State and Federal probation and parole agencies. The data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Counts of probationers include only adults who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order, regardless of whether or not convicted. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. The data exclude persons on bench, court, or summary probation who have not been placed under the supervision of a probation agency.

Counts of parolees include only adults who have been conditionally released to parole supervision, whether by a parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. Parolees sentenced to less than 1 year and those sentenced to 1 year or more are included.

For both probation and parole counts the following provisions apply:

(1) For interstate compacts, counts include a State's probationers and parolees sent to another State for supervision, but exclude probationers and parolees supervised for another State.

(2) For entries, individuals entering into the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple entries.

(3) For exits, individuals exiting from the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple exits.

Probation explanatory notes by jurisdiction

Because many States update their population counts, the Jan. 1, 1993, numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1992.

Federal--The Federal system could report only January 1 and December 31 population counts, total entries, and total exits.

Alabama--The State could report a count of probationers only for January 1 and December 31. All other data are for local jurisdictions. Detailed data for entries, exits, sex, race, and offense type are estimated.

Alaska--Detailed data for entries and exits are estimated.

Colorado--Colorado has 9 reporting agencies, 1 State and 8 local. Data are estimated for one county agency which did not respond. The State of Colorado supervised 72 percent of probationers in the state on December 31.

Connecticut--Detailed data for offense type are estimated.

Delaware--All data are estimated.

Florida--Florida has 15 reporting agencies, 1 State and 14 local. The State of Florida supervised 68 percent of probationers in the state on December 31.

Georgia--All data exclude probationers sent to another State for supervision.

Hawaii--Detailed data for entries, exits, sex, race, and supervision status are estimated based on probationers under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts. These data are not collected for probationers under the jurisdiction of the District Courts.

Idaho--Detailed data for entries and probation status are estimated.

Illinois--Detailed data for exits, sex, and race are estimated. "Other" offense type consists of 2,521 traffic offenses.

Maine--Detailed data for offense type are estimated.

Michigan--Michigan has 115 separate reporting agencies, 1 State and 114 local. Data are estimated for 15 county agencies that did not respond. The State of Michigan supervised 38 percent of probationers in the state on December 31.

Minnesota--January 1 and December 31 counts are estimated. Detailed data for entries, exits, and offense type are estimated.

Missouri--All data are estimated. "Other" offense type consists of city ordinance violators.

Montana--January 1 and December 31 counts are estimated. Detailed data for entries and exits are estimated.

Nebraska--All data are estimated.

Nevada--Detailed data for entries, exits, sex, and race are estimated.

New Hampshire--Detailed data for entries, sex, race, and offense type are estimated.

New Mexico--All data are estimated.

Ohio--Ohio has 53 separate reporting agencies, 1 State and 52 local. Data are estimated for 2 county agencies which did not respond. The State of Ohio supervised 12 percent of probationers on December 31.

Oregon--Detailed data for entries are estimated.

Pennsylvania--Detailed data for entries, exits, sex, race, and offense type are estimated. "Other, unknown, or not reported" race consists of 4,308 Hispanics. "Other" offense type consists of 19 summary probationers.

Rhode Island--Data are for year ending June 30, 1994. Detailed data for offense type are estimated.

South Carolina--The January 1 population count is estimated.

South Dakota--Data are for year ending June 30, 1993.

Texas--Data include probationers supervised for other States. "Driving while intoxicated" offense type and detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

Washington--Washington has 24 separate reporting agencies, 1 State and 23 local. Data are estimated for 1 county agency which did not respond. The State of Washington supervised 54 percent of probationers in the State on December 31.

Wyoming--"Other" type of offense consists of interstate transfers.

Parole explanatory notes by jurisdiction

Because many States update their population counts, the Jan. 1, 1993, numbers may differ from those previously reported for Dec. 31, 1992.

Federal--In 1987 Federal Sentencing Guidelines changed, ending parole and beginning the Supervised Release Program. Only Federal prisoners who were sentenced after 1987 are eligible for supervised release. Parole counts consist of persons on parole, supervised release, mandatory release, military parole, and special parole.

Alabama--The State and the Birmingham City Parole Department could report only January 1 and December 31 population counts.

Alaska--The State estimated all data.

Arizona--Detailed data on sex and race are estimated. Absconders and parolees supervised out-of-State are excluded from the December 31 population count.

Arkansas--Absconders are excluded from the December 31 population count.

California--California has two separate reporting agencies: The California Department of Corrections and The California Youth Authority. The Department of Corrections could report a count of parolees only for January 1 and December 31. Detailed data are for the California Youth Authority. Detailed data for race are estimated.

Colorado--Detailed data for entries, exits, sex, and race are estimated.

Delaware--All data are estimated.

Florida--Data are for year ending June 1994.

Kansas--Kansas monitors current absconders apart from the regular caseload and does not include them in the January 1 or December 31 population counts.

Maine--Maine abolished parole in 1976. There are now 34 pre-1976 parolees under supervision and some prisoners who may still become eligible for parole.

Massachusetts--All data are estimated.

Nebraska--Detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

Nevada--Data are for June 1993. All data are estimated.

New Hampshire--Detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

New Jersey--Detailed data for race are estimated.

New Mexico--The January 1 and December 31 population counts and detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

New York--"White" and "black" race includes only parolees of non-Hispanic origin.

Texas--Data are for year ending September 1993. Detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

Washington--All data are estimated.

Appendix 17

Children in Custody Survey methodology and definitions of terms

The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 4-8; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 1, 2, 10; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

Data for each of the censuses were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics or the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

All data collected for each of the censuses reflect State-by-State variation among juvenile justice systems and thus require caution when making comparative interpretations. Caution should also be used when interpreting changes over time in categories where the population of interest makes up less than 1 percent of the total population.

The comparison of data also is limited by changes in the questionnaires at each enumeration. The present analysis has accounted for the majority of these changes by collapsing categories where applicable. Tables may include only one or two of the years under consideration because earlier data may not be comparable with later collections. In using these tables one should take into consideration whether the total residential population or only the juvenile population was used. A juvenile is a person of an age (usually under 18) specified by State statute who is subject to juvenile court authority at the time of admission, regardless of age at the time of the census.

The 1975 census

Period of reference

The 1975 census was conducted on June 30, 1975. Most data elements (including the facility counts and the number of individuals residing within the facilities) pertain to

midyear 1975 (June 30). Other data elements, namely admissions and discharges, apply to the annual year from July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975, whereas the information on expenditures reflects activities that in general refer to the fiscal year July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975. For some facilities this time frame coincided with the calendar year.

Criteria for inclusion

To be included in the 1975 census, juvenile detention and correctional facilities in the public sector were required to have been in operation at the time the census was conducted (February 1976), to have been in operation at least a month before the census reference date (June 30, 1975), and to have a resident population in which juveniles made up at least 50 percent of the total population. This last criterion, however, did not apply to California State-administered facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles. These facilities were included in the census even in cases where the youthful offender population outnumbered the juvenile component.

In addition to meeting the public facility criteria, private facilities were eligible for enumeration if a minimum of 10 percent of their residents were adjudicated delinquents, persons in need of supervision (PINS), voluntary admissions, persons awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, or persons held pending disposition by the courts.

Excluded were facilities in which more than 90 percent of the residents were dependent or neglected or other types of non-offenders. Also excluded were juvenile detention centers operated as part of local jails but lacking a separate staff or budget; Federal juvenile facilities; non-residential facilities; foster homes; and facilities exclusively for drug abusers, alcoholics, dependent or neglected persons, unwed mothers, and the emotionally disturbed or the mentally retarded.

Data collection procedures

The census was conducted by mail, with two followup mailings, and then by a telephone call or telegram to nonrespondents.

An overall response rate of virtually 100 percent was achieved for public facilities that met the selection criteria; the rate for private facilities was 95 percent. For the few private facilities that ultimately did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned in the 1974 census. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records. Respondents were asked to submit expenditure information on a fiscal year basis for the period from July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975; however, other

reference periods such as the calendar year were acceptable.

Other notes

In response to an increased interest in the extent to which juvenile facilities emphasized rehabilitation-oriented programs, the 1975 instrument included an additional facility type--residential treatment centers. Uneven responses necessitated the elimination of this category and the reclassification of these facilities to the other six types.

Data for two State forestry camps in New Mexico were reported with those for a State training school.

The nonjuvenile component of the population included youthful offenders as well as adults. The 1975 youthful offender figures included 2,072 males and 58 females, all in public California facilities. Of the 176 adults, 16 males (all in public facilities) were in Montana, whereas private sector institutions held 152 males and 8 females distributed among Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Oregon.

The 1977 and 1979 censuses

Period of reference

The reference date for both the 1977 and 1979 censuses was changed from midyear, the point used in earlier censuses, to year-end (December 31). Data on occupancy, admissions, discharges, average daily population, and expenditures were for calendar years Jan. 1, 1977 through Dec. 31, 1977, and Jan. 1, 1979 through Dec. 31, 1979.

Criteria for inclusion

To be included in the 1977 and 1979 censuses, facilities were required to have been in operation on December 31 and to have a resident population in which juveniles made up at least 50 percent of the total population. This last criterion, however, did not apply to California State-administered facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles. These facilities were included even in cases where the youthful offender population outnumbered the juvenile component. Facilities were included in the count if they had as few as 1 percent offenders in an otherwise exclusively nonoffender population. In the 1975 census, a minimum of 10 percent offenders was required for inclusion.

Excluded were juvenile detention centers operated as a part of local jails but lacking a separate staff or budget; non-residential facilities, that is, those in which juveniles did

not stay overnight; establishments operated by Federal authorities; and foster homes for fewer than three juveniles. Also excluded were facilities solely for alcoholics; dependent, neglected, or abused persons; the emotionally disturbed or the mentally retarded; unwed mothers; or other types of non-offenders.

Data collection procedures

The 1977 and 1979 censuses were conducted by mail, with two followup mailings, and then by a telephone call to non-respondents.

An overall response rate of virtually 100 percent was achieved for public facilities that met the selection criteria; the rate for private facilities was 94 percent. For the few private facilities that ultimately did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned for earlier years. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records. Respondents were asked to submit expenditure information on a calendar year basis for the period from January 1 to December 31. However, other reference periods such as the fiscal year were acceptable.

Other notes

On Dec. 31, 1977, there were 2,131 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (1,824 in public facilities; 307 in private facilities). A total of 2,191 nonjuveniles were housed in juvenile facilities on Dec. 31, 1979 (2,162 in public facilities; 29 in private facilities). As in earlier enumerations the nonjuvenile component of the 1977 and 1979 censuses consisted primarily of youthful offenders, the large majority of whom were committed by the California Youth Authority.

An additional facility classification scheme was added in 1977. In order to provide a classification method that would uniformly group all facilities according to their basic function and at the same time take into account the increasing national policy interest in the degree of restrictiveness prevailing in juvenile custody facilities, the 1977 and 1979 censuses (and all censuses thereafter) were expanded to obtain information on the specific nature of each facility's mission and on key factors indicative of onsite controls.

The designations "short-term" and "long-term" were retained, but assignment to one or the other of these broad categories was determined by which of the following the respondent facility identified as its paramount purpose:

Short-term: Diagnosis and/or classifications; detention pending adjudication, commitment, or placement.

Long-term: Commitment and/or placement for treatment; probation or after-care; voluntary admission. If a facility marked more than one of these categories, the largest group of juveniles usually held determined its classification.

Additional designations for "institutional" and "open" environments were added. Questions were added to the instrument to determine existing security arrangements. Respondents were asked to characterize facilities according to three key factors indicative of the control environment:

1. Frequency of access to community resources.
2. Physical and staff restraints on the movement of residents.
3. A qualitative judgment based on (1) and (2) above about the degree of restrictiveness pervading the facility.

These factors were used as the basis for a classification system (referred to as "census classification") permitting the designation of a facility as either institutional or open as well as short-term or long-term.

The 1983 census

Period of reference

The 1983 census was conducted on Feb. 1, 1983. Most data elements pertain to this date. Other data information elements, namely admissions and discharges and expenditures, apply to the calendar year Jan. 1, 1982 through Dec. 31, 1982. Other reference periods such as the fiscal year were acceptable.

Criteria for inclusion

Juvenile programs in operation on Feb. 1, 1983 were included in the census if they housed more than three residents, 50 percent of whom were juveniles, and if offenders were at least one percent of their average daily population. In California, however, all California Youth Authority facilities were included in the census. Juvenile detention centers operated as part of an adult jail were excluded, as were non-residential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or non-offenders, and Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

Data collection procedures

The census was conducted by mail, with followup mailings and phone calls used to encourage reporting. The response rate was virtually 100 percent in the public facilities and 90 percent for the private facilities. For the few private facilities that did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned for earlier years. Respondents were requested to provide esti-

mates for data that could not be obtained from available records.

Other notes

On Feb. 1, 1983, there were 2,181 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (2,098 in public facilities; 83 in private facilities).

The 1985 census

Period of reference

The 1985 census was conducted on Feb. 1, 1985. Most data elements refer to that date. Other annual data such as admissions, discharges, and expenditure information apply to the calendar year Jan. 1, 1984 through Dec. 31, 1984.

Criteria for inclusion

Juvenile programs in operation on Feb. 1, 1985 were included in the census if they housed more than three residents, if at least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles, and if accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders were at least one percent of their average daily population. In California, however, all California Youth Authority facilities were included in the census. Juvenile facilities operated as part of adult jails were excluded, as were non-residential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or non-offenders, and Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

Data collection procedures

The census was conducted by mail, with followup mailings and phone calls used to encourage reporting. The response rate for public juvenile facilities was virtually 100 percent; the response rate for private facilities was 99 percent.

Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records.

Other notes

On Feb. 1, 1985, there were 2,112 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (2,080 in public facilities; 32 in private facilities).

The 1987 census

Criteria for inclusion

Except in California, residential programs and group homes operating on Feb. 2, 1987 were included in the census if they met the following three criteria: 1) They housed three or more residents, 2) At least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles, and 3) Accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders made up at least one percent of their

average daily population. In California, all California Youth Authority facilities were included. Juvenile facilities which are a part of adult facilities, non-residential facilities, and facilities operated exclusively for substance abuse and non-offenders were excluded from the census, as were Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

Data collection procedures

The 1987 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities collected information from 1,107 public and 2,195 private juvenile institutions. The response rate for public institutions was almost 100 percent, with only two refusing to participate. Approximately 80 percent of private facilities responded. The initial response rate from private institutions was about 50 percent. The remaining 30 percent responded to telephone interviews. The questionnaire was fairly lengthy, and in some cases, some information could not be collected during the telephone interviews. Correcting for incomplete data and missing cases was not attempted.

Period of reference

The census included a count of juveniles and adults in these facilities on Monday, Feb. 2, 1987. These data were used to calculate the rates and counts of juveniles in institutions. Annual data for the fiscal year 1986 on admissions, discharges, average length of stay, average daily population, staff, services provided, characteristics of the facility, and revenues and expenditures also were collected.

Other notes

Individuals over the age of juvenile court jurisdiction could be in these institutions for two reasons. First, there were about 2,600 adult offenders housed in these facilities on the date of the census. These adults were not included in the counts of juveniles. Second, there were about 8,000 juvenile offenders in these facilities who passed the age of juvenile court jurisdiction while in detention, but remained in the juvenile facility. These juvenile offenders were included in the counts of juveniles in custody.

The custody rate is the simple ratio of all children in custody to the sum of the juvenile populations aged 10 to majority for all States, multiplied by 100,000. The age at which juvenile courts lose jurisdiction over young offenders ranges from 16 to 19. For each State, the appropriate upper age is used in deriving the sum for the denominator. Estimates of the population (in thousands) of each State and the District of Columbia, by age and by gender were provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Juveniles aged 10 to the age at

which the juvenile court loses jurisdiction were defined as the population at risk.

There were a total of 1,037 youths under the age of 10 in juvenile facilities on the census date. These youngsters, along with the approximately 8,000 juvenile offenders who were past the age of juvenile court jurisdiction while in a facility are included in the numerator of the rates, but these age groups are not included in the denominator. The rates will be slightly inflated because of this. On the other hand, the rates are deflated because some institutions did not respond to the survey.

The 1989 Census

The 1989 Children in Custody census surveyed more than 3,200 public and private facilities nationwide that provide custody and care for over 92,000 children daily who are wards of juvenile courts, juvenile corrections, or private agencies.

These facilities represent a broad spectrum of residential programs for juveniles who are either accused or adjudicated delinquents or status offenders--runaways, incorrigibles, or truants. Some facilities also house youth who are detained or committed for treatment or placement as a result of abuse, dependency, or neglect, or for other reasons. They include juvenile detention centers, shelters, reception and diagnostic centers, training schools, camps, ranches, and group homes.

Results are presented from the *public* facility census only. These results are based on data from 1,100 facilities--nearly all such facilities administered by State or local governments in 1989. Facilities reported information on their operations for calendar year 1988 and for the census date, Feb. 15, 1989.

Definitions of terms

Admissions--Entry transactions recorded by the facility including new entries, reentries, and transfer entries. The number of admissions recorded in a given year does not represent the number of different juveniles admitted.

Commitment--Placement of a juvenile in a juvenile custody facility for supervision and treatment following an adjudication for committing a specific delinquent or status offense following a determination that the juvenile was dependent, neglected, or abused, or for some other reason unrelated to delinquency.

Detention--Temporary holding of a juvenile pending adjudication for a specific delinquent or status offense or for a condition such as dependency, neglect, or abuse. A juvenile who has already been adjudicated and is awaiting disposition or transfer to a

placement facility is also considered to be detained.

Discharges--Exit transactions recorded by the facility including final exits, transfer exits, exits to supervision, and unauthorized exits. The number of discharges recorded in a given year does not represent the number of different juveniles discharged.

Juvenile--A person subject to juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations defined by State law. The upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction ranges from 16 to 19, but for most States it is 17 or 18.

Types of facilities

Institutional environments--Impose restraints on residents' movements and limit access to the community. They are usually much larger than open facilities. Most detention centers, reception and diagnostic centers, and a majority of training schools are classified as having institutional environments.

Long-term--Facilities generally holding juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to treatment and custody.

Open environments--Allow greater movement of residents within the facilities and more access to the community. Facilities with open environments included most private facilities and most shelters; ranches, forestry camps or farms; halfway houses and group homes.

Private facility--A juvenile facility (either profit-making or nonprofit) subject to governmental licensing but under the direct administrative and operational control of private enterprise; it may receive substantial public funding in addition to support from private sources.

Public facility--A facility under the direct administrative and operational control of a State or local government and staffed by governmental employees.

Short-term--Facilities typically holding juveniles awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement.

Appendix 18

National Corrections Reporting Program Methodology and offenses within categories

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992**, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 1-6. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collected data on prison admissions and releases, and on parole entries and discharges for calendar year 1992. Thirty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data. Jurisdictions reporting in the 1992 program were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Prison release data for 1992 are based on information provided by 36 States. The District of Columbia, Florida, and Maine were not included in the release data set. Parole entry data also are based on 36 States.

Parole discharge data are based on 29 States. The participating States included Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Multiple admissions or releases per person during the year were recorded as separate events. The NCRP data covered prisoners admitted to or released from custody regardless of the jurisdiction where the prisoner was sentenced.

Beginning in 1983 all sentenced inmates, including those with a sentence of a year or less, were counted. To assure greater comparability across jurisdictions, the 1992 data

include only inmates with a sentence of more than a year except where noted.

Data on sentence length refer to the offense with the longest sentence. Whenever a sentence had both a minimum and a maximum term, the maximum was used to define the sentence length. A life sentence was defined as any prison sentence with a fixed or maximum term of life in prison, regardless of the possibility of parole.

Time served refers to the amount of time spent in prison between the date of admission and the date of release or to the amount of time spent on parole between the date of prison release and the date of parole discharge. Time served in prison underestimates the actual time served because data on time spent in jail that was credited to the prison sentence for the current offense were not available for most inmates. All tables present data for time served in prison only.

Total time under supervision was calculated by adding time spent in prison and time spent on parole. Jail time credits are not included.

The medians were calculated from ungrouped data, since sentencing data do not conform to the standard assumptions permitting calculations from grouped data. Because nearly all sentences are multiples of 12-month units, the assumption of an even distribution of values within groups is not met. Therefore, a shift of only a few cases may increase or decrease the median by 12 months.

In contrast to the calculation of medians, mean sentence lengths excluded prisoners with a sentence of life in prison or death. Medians are sensitive to the uneven distribution of cases; means are strongly influenced by extreme values. Because of the limitations of each measure, both medians and means were reported for sentence length.

Time served data do not group at 12-month intervals. Both medians and means have been reported to provide a more accurate summary of the data.

The parole data presented include only first parole entries which includes anyone released from prison to community supervision for the first time on their current sentence.

Year-to-year comparisons should be restricted to those jurisdictions reporting data in all years of interest. Care should be exercised when comparing groups of inmates on sentence length and time served. Differences may be the result of factors not described in the tables, including variations in the criminal histories of each group, variations in the offense composition of each group, and varia-

tions among participating jurisdictions in their sentencing and correctional practices.

There also is variation among jurisdictions regarding the composition of several categories. For example, a small number of States categorize Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives as "unknown." Others vary in terms of the persons that comprise the "Hispanic" category. There also is variation among States on admission type, maximum sentence, prison release method, and parole release method. Readers interested in a detailed discussion of these variations should consult the explanatory notes included in the original source.

Offenses within categories

Each jurisdiction's offenses were recoded to a common set of offense codes. Attempts and conspiracies were included with completed offenses, except for attempted murders and conspiracies to commit murder, which were classified as assaults.

Offense types include the following offenses:

Homicide--murder, felony murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, and unspecified homicide.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter--murder, felony murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary manslaughter.

Murder--murder and felony murder.

Manslaughter--negligent manslaughter, vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, and negligent homicide.

Nonnegligent manslaughter--voluntary manslaughter, nonnegligent manslaughter, and aggravated manslaughter.

Unspecified homicide--homicide type not specified.

Kidnaping--abduction, kidnaping, and felonious restraint.

Rape--forcible rape, aggravated rape, sexual intercourse, and forcible sodomy without consent.

Other sexual assault--statutory rape, carnal abuse, gross sexual imposition by force, fondling, child molestation, and lewd acts with children.

Robbery--unarmed robbery, armed robbery, aggravated robbery, and forcible purse snatching.

Assault--attempted murder, simple assault, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, vehicular assault, and criminal injury to persons.

Other violent--extortion, intimidation, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment against a person.

Burglary--breaking and entering, burglary, and safecracking.

Larceny--theft, petty larceny, and grand larceny.

Motor vehicle theft--auto theft, conversion of an automobile, receiving and transferring a stolen vehicle, and unauthorized use of a vehicle.

Arson--arson and burning a thing of value.

Fraud--worthless checks, uttering, obtaining money by false pretenses, credit card fraud, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, and embezzlement.

Stolen property--possession, transportation, receiving, or selling of stolen property.

Other property--destruction of property, vandalism, criminal tampering, trespassing, entering without breaking, and possession of burglary tools.

Drug possession--illegal possession or use of controlled substances.

Drug trafficking--importation, manufacture, sale, or delivery of controlled substances; possession with intent to deliver.

Other drug--forging or uttering a false prescription for a controlled substance; possession of drug paraphernalia, unknown drug offenses, and violations of controlled substance acts where the type of violation was unspecified.

Public-order offense--a set of offenses against the rules and regulations governing social order such as prostitution, bribery, gambling, and corruption. Excluded are crimes directed against individuals or groups or their property.

Weapons--unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, transportation, or possession of a deadly or dangerous weapon.

Driving while intoxicated--drunk driving and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Other public-order--escape from custody, court offenses, obstruction, other traffic offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, morals and decency violations, commercialized vice, and liquor law violations.

Other offenses--juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

Appendix 19

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) Survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Overview of the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): 1992 and 1980-92**, Advance Report Number 9 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, January 1995), pp. 8-10, 35-44; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) collects data from specialty providers of substance abuse treatment, including facilities that treat only substance abuse (free standing), and specialized units within multipurpose institutions such as hospitals. A specialty treatment provider is defined as a formal structured arrangement for drug abuse and/or alcoholism treatment or recovery, using drug abuse and/or alcoholism-specified personnel; with a designated portion of the facility (or resources) set aside for treatment services; and an allocated budget for such treatment services.

The survey is administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), in collaboration with the States and jurisdictions surveyed. The NDATUS is a census of specialty substance abuse treatment providers in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Pacific Trust Territories, the Virgin Islands, and several Federal agencies. The Federal agencies included are the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Veterans Administration, the U.S. Department of Defense, the Indian Health Services, and the Food and Drug Administration. The universe of specialty treatment providers is derived from the National Facility Register (NFR). The NFR is a list of treatment providers identified primarily by State and Federal agencies that fund, license, or regulate substance abuse intervention services. The NFR is maintained and continuously updated by SAMHSA. Non-treatment providers, such as organizations that provide

prevention or assessment and intake functions, also are included in the NFR universe and are included in the NDATUS.

The NDATUS collects 1-day census data on treatment providers and client characteristics. Since the 1980 survey, the reference date has been at the end of September, with the exception of 1987 when the reference date was the end of October. The reference date for the 1993 NDATUS was October 1. Survey forms were mailed to the States and jurisdictions 2 to 3 weeks prior to distribution to the providers. Completed forms were returned to the State agencies for initial editing. A limited number of followup telephone contacts were made to clarify ambiguities and inconsistencies or to complete missing items.

Survey non-response and missing data

In 1992 the NDATUS introduced a representative sample survey of non-respondents to the main survey, and imputation of key data when respondents failed to complete all survey items. These techniques permitted estimation of basic provider and client characteristics for the entire 1992 NFR universe of specialty treatment providers. A probability sample of 401 non-respondents, representing 2,009 non-respondents, was surveyed by telephone. The probability of being selected to the nonrespondent sample was proportional to size of treatment provider. These survey results permitted estimation of the number of clients served by non-respondents at the State and jurisdiction level. For the 1993 NDATUS, data for non-respondents were derived from a survey of all 2,070 non-respondents.

Data limitations

(1) The NDATUS collects data for a single reference date out of the year. This 1-day snapshot is a good indicator of the scope and costs of annual treatment services to the extent that admissions and content of treatment remain stable over time. However, the distribution of clients reported in a 1-day census will differ from the distribution reported annually. For example, an annual viewpoint highlights the relative contribution of shorter term (and often more intense) 24-hour programs which accumulate treatment episodes more rapidly over time than longer-term outpatient programs.

(2) The NFR universe targeted by NDATUS has not been fully developed as a standardized list of all locations where specialty treatment services are delivered. It should include nearly all recipients of State and Federal funds because the States both disperse funds and identify providers. However, since 1987, the States have had the option of identifying centralized administrative organizations that may manage many different

treatment locations. As a result, two or more treatment facilities may be nested within a provider listed on the NFR. Also, the target universe is broadly defined, allowing considerable discretion for the State and Federal agencies in identifying providers to include on the list. Some States may include all providers, public and private, because they license or regulate all specialty treatment. Other States do not monitor providers that rely exclusively on private funds, and thus do not identify them for the NFR list. However, many providers self-identify and report voluntarily in order to be included in the NFR.

(3) Some differences in NDATUS data reported over time may be artifacts resulting from changes in NDATUS procedures or reporting practices. An example of this is the 1987 policy change mentioned above involving one provider reporting for several treatment locations. Other factors that could affect comparability over time include variation in coverage and response rates among States and other jurisdictions, changes in the NDATUS form, and variation in Federal and State resources available for conducting the survey. Provider reporting is facilitated by State agency staff, with training and assistance from a SAMHSA contractor. Experience with survey administration indicates considerable variation among State agencies in funding, staff resources, and policy priorities related to survey administration. State policies also appear to affect the quality of records maintained by providers.

(4) A major difference in the 1992 and 1993 surveys and all previous surveys is the introduction of non-response adjustments discussed above.

Definitions of terms

Clients--An active client is an individual who has been admitted for treatment and for whom a treatment plan has been developed; and has been seen on a scheduled appointment at least once during the 1-month period immediately preceding the reference date for each survey, or was an inpatient client on the reference date; and had not been discharged from treatment as of the reference date.

Private facilities/treatment units--Private for-profit facilities include those owned by an individual, partnership, or corporation, not by a government entity. Private nonprofit facilities include church-related, nonprofit corporations, or other nonprofit organizations from which no stockholder, manager, or trustee can legally take profit, and which often is wholly or partially exempt from Federal and some State and local taxes due to the nature their activities.

Tribal government--Includes independent governmental units established by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 to

provide for the political, legal, economic, and social welfare needs of a recognized tribe.

Types of treatment

Detoxification--24-hour medical acute care services for detoxification of persons with severe or medical complications associated with withdrawal; or 24-hour services in a non-hospital setting that provide for safe withdrawal and transition to ongoing treatment.

Outpatient (less than 24-hour care)--Treatment/recovery/aftercare or rehabilitation services provided where the client does not reside in a treatment facility. The client receives drug abuse or alcoholism treatment services with or without medication, including counseling and support services. Includes intensive outpatient services provided to a client that last 2 or more hours per day for 3 or more days per week (daycare is included in this category). Also includes outpatient detoxification treatment services rendered in less than 24 hours that provide for safe withdrawal in an outpatient setting (pharmacological or nonpharmacological).

Rehabilitation--24-hour inpatient medical care in a hospital facility in conjunction with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency; or short-term (30 days or less) residential non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse dependency; or long-term (more than 30 days) residential non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency (may include transitional living arrangements such as halfway houses).